

Archæologia Cambrensis.

FOURTH SERIES.—No. XIV.

APRIL, 1873.

LOVENTIUM:

ITS GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION, AND REASONS
FOR ASSIGNING IT TO LLANDOVERY.

THE establishment of the Cambrian Archæological Association in 1846 happily proved the cause of renewed and greater care being paid to the Roman antiquities of the Principality, and much light has since been thrown upon the subject by several of its members, whose researches have been recorded in many valuable papers which have appeared in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, as well as by the public attention which has been aroused to the further discovery and preservation of such remains, in the meetings and excursions of the Association which have taken place in various parts of Wales and the marches thereof.

The late Rev. H. Longueville Jones made these antiquities a most special subject of unwearied research. He also enlisted the services of other members to contribute towards the formation of a *Cambria Romana*. Amongst the latter I undertook the exploration of the district around Llandovery, in the counties of Brecon, Cardigan, and Carmarthen; the result of which is partly embodied in the following pages, the publication of which has been urged upon me by Sir Gardner Wilkinson and other friends, and which are open to correction and revision by more competent antiquaries.

Loventium, one of the two principal towns of the Dimetæ during the early occupation of this country by the Romans, has had several localities assigned to it from the time of Camden to the present century, when it has by general consent been ascribed to the old Roman station at Llanio Isaf in the county of Cardigan.

According to the best authorities, the district of *Dimetia*, or Dyfed, is comprised in the present counties of Pembroke, Cardigan, and Carmarthen, in one of which *Loventium* was situated; which disposes of one of the original conjectures of Camden, that it was submerged under the waters of Llyn Savathan, or Tal y Llyn, in the county of Brecon, having been swallowed up by an earthquake! The historian of that county laboured hard to prove that Tal y Llyn formed part of the province of Dyfed, in order to give some colour of probability to the above conjecture. He had, however, the candour to leave the matter in doubt, saying, "But ask where *Loventinum* or *Loventium* was,

'T was here, 't was there,

At Nova Zembla, or the Lord knows where."

The other conjecture mentioned by Camden, although apparently not his own, was that Newcastle-Emlyn, Carmarthenshire, stood on the site of *Loventium*. Edward Lhwyd, however, in his *Additions* to Camden (published by Bishop Gibson), says: "I dare not subscribe to our author's conjecture that the *Lovantium* of the Dimetæ, mentioned by Ptolemy, was at this place, nor that it perished (which he also proposes as probable) in the lake of *Llyn Savadhan* in Breconshire. Indeed, the footsteps of several towns and forts that flourished in the time of the Romans are now so obscure and undiscernible that we are not to wonder if the conjectures of learned and judicious men about their situation prove sometimes erroneous. I have lately observed in Cardiganshire some tokens of a Roman fort, which I suspect to be the *Lovantium* or *Lovantium* of Ptolemy, for which I shall take the liberty of offering my arguments when we come into that county."

In the account of Cardiganshire, Lhwyd, after describing the remains of antiquity at Llanio (given hereafter), adds: "Besides Roman inscriptions, they find here sometimes their coins, and frequently dig up bricks and large freestones neatly wrought. The place where these antiquities are found is called *Kaer Kestilh*, which signifies 'Castle Field,' or, to speak more distinctly, 'the Field of Castles'; though at present these remains have not, above ground, the least sign of any building; nor were there any (for what I could learn) within the memory of any person now living in the neighbourhood, or of their fathers and grandfathers. However, seeing it is thus called, and that it affords also such manifest tokens of its having been once inhabited by the Romans, we have little or no reason to doubt that they had a fort or garrison, if not a considerable town, at this place; and that being granted, it will also appear highly probable that what we now call *Llanio* was the very same with that which Ptolemy places in the country of the Dimetæ by the name of *Lovantium* or (as Mr. Camden reads it) *Lovantium*. If any shall urge, that to suppose it was only a castle, and not a city or a town of note, is to grant it not to have been the old *Lovantium*, I answer that perhaps we do but commit a vulgar error when we take all the stations in the *Itinerary* and boroughs of Ptolemy for considerable towns or cities, it being not improbable but that many of them might have been only forts or castles, with the addition of a few houses as occasion required."

Mr. Horsley, in his *Britannia Romana*, coincides with Mr. Lhwyd's suspicions and probabilities, and therefore supposes that Llanio represents the old *Lovantium*. In this supposition he is agreed with by Mr. Ward (*Brit. Rom.*, p. 372); and for want of knowing a more appropriate site, Llanio had the approval of Sir Richard Hoare, whose account thereof in 1806 is as follows:

"In the parish of Llanio Isaf, which is distant about seven miles from Lanpeder, and three from Tregaron, are the remains of a Roman city, supposed to be the

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Loventium placed by Ptolemy under the dominion of the people called 'Demetæ.'

"The inscriptions mentioned by Camden still exist, viz., OVERION.... in the outside wall of the chimney to the farmhouse, and the more entire one built up in the walls of a neighbouring cottage, P. ARTI. M. ENNIVS PRIMVS. But I had the good fortune to decypher another, far more interesting than the former, which stands before the threshold of the farmhouse. If I read it rightly, it appears to record some work done at this place by a cohort of the second legion: COH. II. A...G F V P (*cohors secunda (legionis) Augustæ fecit quinque passus*).¹ I shall have occasion hereafter to speak of an inscription found at the station of *Heriri Mons* in North Wales, that accords exactly in form and sculpture with the one I am now mentioning. This city is situated on a gentle eminence, and in an open plain, on the north-west banks of the river Tivy, and nearly opposite the deserted sanctuary of Llanddewi Brevi."

Sir Samuel R. Meyrick, in his *History of Cardiganshire* (published in 1810), says, without any doubt or hesitation, that Llanio "was the ancient *Loventium* of the Romans," and recapitulates the foregoing account of the antiquities discovered there.

Having thus briefly stated the claims which Llanio has to be considered as the modern representative of the ancient *Loventium*, it will be obvious therefrom that the simple conjectures of Camden, and the probabilities of Lhwyd, grew, in due course of time, into the more confident suppositions of Horsley and Sir Richard Hoare, and at last culminated in the absolute fact of Sir Samuel R. Meyrick, whose authority scarcely any one seemed to doubt; and almost every tourist, topographer, and writer upon the Roman occupation of this country, including

¹ "This inscription is unquestionably not to be read "*Cohors secunda (legionis) Augustæ*," but "*cohors secunda A.*," the name of its nationality being lost. The *legitimus ordo nominum* is thus preserved. In other words, it is evidently an auxiliary cohort, not one of the legion itself."—W. Thompson Watkin.

the compiler of the *Monumenta Historica Britannica* of the Record Commission, accepted the same as a settled question. But in opposition to all the foregoing, I have simply to put forward the evidence of but *one* witness. He is, however, the *only* witness whose testimony is of any value ; and which must be accepted as truth, unless contradicted by some genuine Roman inscriptions being exhumed hereafter, giving a different locality. When this witness states distinctly that *Loventium* or *Luentinum* was situated in certain degrees of latitude and longitude, which being compared with those of another well known town also mentioned by him, are certainly not applicable to Llanio, the only legitimate conclusion to be arrived at is that *Loventium* must be sought for elsewhere.

It scarcely need be mentioned that this veritable witness is no other than the old Egyptian geographer Ptolemy, who states : "Again, south of the tribes enumerated westernmost, are the Demetæ, and their towns are : *Luentinum*, $15^{\circ} 45'$ — $55^{\circ} 10'$; *Maridunum*, $15^{\circ} 30'$ — $55^{\circ} 40'$."

I will not enter into the question of the accuracy of Ptolemy's latitude and longitude of *Maridunum*, but, accepting the same as stated, there cannot be any doubt as to the relative position which he assigns to the other town in the same district of *Dimetia*. Accordingly it will be seen that the position of Llanio is much too far north, and not far enough east from Carmarthen, to be the real *Loventium*. We have, therefore, only to seek for a Roman station in the same district, the site of which agrees with that given by Ptolemy. Such a station is that at Llandovery, which is ten British miles north and twenty miles east of Carmarthen, answering the given position precisely. Such a plain and simple fact ought to set the question at rest for ever.

The only other authority for the *existence* of *Loven-tium* is one that has been accepted as genuine by Hatchard, Ritson, Whittaker, Roy, Chalmers, Hoare, Leman,

and many other antiquaries; but which appears to have been a forgery, and therefore of no value,—that of Richard of Cirencester, whose *De Situ Britanniae*, it is tolerably certain, was a clever production emanating from the fertile brain of Charles Julius Bertram of Copenhagen, who hoaxed Dr. Stukeley to his heart's content; and in whose map of Great Britain, etc., *Lovantium* is placed near the estuary of the river Teivy, considerably west of *Muridunum*, which is itself placed on the east of the river Towy, showing the utter worthlessness of the work as a geographical authority. Probably the situation of *Lovantium* was marked near Newcastle Emlyn, according to the published conjecture of Camden. It must, however, be observed that Ptolemy mentions only two towns in the land of *Dimetia*; but Bertram makes his Richard of Cirencester add a third, that of *Menapia*, which he probably guessed at either from the ecclesiastical rendering of *Mynyw* into *Menevia* (which, from the correct text of the *Annales Cambriae*, published by the Record Commission, does not appear to have been done long before A.D. 972, when it is stated “Gothrit et Haroldus vastaverunt Dewet et Meneviam”; the previous entry being in 946, thus, “Eneuris episcopus *Miniu* obiit”), or from that name given by Ptolemy to Waterford, situate in the midst of the tribe of *Menapii*, on the opposite coast to Pembroke-shire. The placing of *Menapia* at St. David's gave rise to the supposition that the usurper Carausius was a native of Britain, as Aurelius Victor states, “Carausius *Menapiæ* civis.” The transference of *Menapia* on the Elbe to St. David's was no difficult matter, but it has deranged the history of the country; and we may safely coincide with Messrs. Jones and Freeman, that the existence of such a place as *Menapia* near St. David's, rests entirely on the unsupported authority of the monk of Cirencester.

This apocryphal account states that “The cities of the *Dimeciæ* were *Menapia* and *Muridunum*, the metropolis. The Romans seized upon *Lovantium* as their

station."¹ If there be the *slightest* value in such a statement it implies the existence of Loventium as a British town previous to its being conquered and seized upon by the Romans and converted into a station. Such would, however, well suit Llandovery, which continued a town during the domination of the Romans, the incursions of the Gwyddyl Ffichti and the sway of the native Welsh princes of South Wales, until William Rufus or one of his lords built the Norman Castle, the ruins of which occupy the rocky mound which doubtless attracted the attention of the first settlers who made it a nucleus of their town; but which was too small for a station to suit the exigencies of the Romans, who placed their citadel about one-third of a mile northward.

Llanio, on the contrary, appears to have been confined, even by Camden's account, to the Roman station, formed at the junction of the roads from Carmarthen and Llandovery and thence to Pennal, and to the Cwm Ystwyth mines. And after the departure of the Romans it seems to have sunk into its pristine obscurity, which was the means of preserving more Roman inscriptions in its ruins than have been found at Carmarthen, Cardiff, Bannium, Gobanium, and Llandovery all put together, where the wants of subsequent generations caused almost all the old memorials and materials to be utilized in the erection of mediæval and modern habitations.

The real geographical position of Loventium being thus determined, a brief account of its Roman occupation and vestiges thereof, with the numerous roads which centred there, is required.

After the victory over Caractacus, in Shropshire, Ostorius retired through either the counties of Radnor or Hereford to Caerlleon, where he died, as Tacitus records—"worn out with anxiety he sank under the fatigue, and expired, to the great joy of the Britons,

¹ "Dimeciarum urbes Menapia et primaria Muridunum, Lovantium vero sibi habitandum vindicaverant Romani."—Cap. vi, s. 24.

who saw a great and able commander, not indeed slain in battle, but overcome by the war", A.D. 50. The conquest of Siluria was therefore averted till the command of the second legion devolved upon Julius Frontinus in A.D. 75, who was too good a general to attempt the completion of the subjugation of the Silures without a force sufficiently strong to crush the incessant opposition of the natives; and having accomplished his object, he was free to enter upon the conquest of the Dimetæ. For this purpose it is evident that he employed the whole legion, besides auxiliary cohorts of native allies; otherwise the construction of so large a camp as that on Trecastle Mountain (which is on the boundary between Siluria and Dimetia) would not have been requisite, the outpost adjacent to which was also necessary as an *arx speculatoria* or "look out" towards the west.

This camp consisted of two lines of circumvallation not parallel to each other, and the angles of both squares were rounded. The outer camp was 1,452 feet long by 1,254 feet wide, making a circuit of 5,412 feet, being one mile and 132 feet round its sides. The inner camp was 1,254 feet long by 966 feet wide, making a circuit of 4,440 feet. There are apparent gateways on each side of both camps not opposite each other; these openings are about 29 feet each, and are protected by curved embankments on the inside, by which the entrances to the camp could be secured by two sets of gates. This camp is nearly as large as the area inclosed in the walls of the Roman city of *Isca Silurum* (Caerlleon), and equal to that of Caerwent (*Venta Silurum*). The absence of fragments of bricks and pottery at this camp shows that it was a summer intrenchment, formed as a secure basis for the operations against the Dimetæ. It was not, however, constructed without some severe struggles, as in its vicinity are several cairns or graves of warriors, in one of which earthen vases and calcined human bones were found. There are also near the place two circles of

stones, one 80 feet 10 inches and the other 30 feet in diameter; whether they were druidical remains or had been set up as temporary theatres by the Roman warriors is yet a question.

Once having established themselves in this camp, which probably was fortified in the manner described by Josephus, the Romans could with greater ease and safety push forward to Llandovery, the first Dimetian town that lay in their path, and having vanquished the inhabitants or having found the place deserted, forthwith settled themselves a quarter of a mile from the town, on the gentle eminence whereon the church of Llanfair ar y Bryn now stands, and there formed their station, whence they could contend with the Britons who had entrenched themselves in various places in the neighbourhood to oppose the progress of the enemy still further westward.

One of the objects, if not the greatest, of the Roman occupation of South Wales was the mineral wealth of its hills and mountains. The station of Llandovery was of the utmost importance in a civil as well as military point of view, for it was in fact the key to the country of Dyfed, and here the gold from the diggings at Caio, and the lead from the mines at Ystrad Ffin would be taken by regular convoys, as in Australia at the present time. Llanio station was doubtless the depôt for the lead mines of Llanfair Clydogau and Cwm Ystwyth.

The first notice of Roman antiquities being found at Llandovery is by Lhwyd in his *Additions* to Camden, 1695. He does not, however, appear to have been acquainted with the latitude and longitude of Loventium as given by Ptolemy, otherwise his usual acuteness would have identified the Roman station close to the place as the site of the Dimetian town. He mentions quantities of brick and pottery being continually dug up near the church, beside "other marks of Roman antiquity, and there is a very notable Roman way of gravel and small pebbles from that church to *Llanbran*, the

seat of a family of the Gwyns, which may be traced as they say between *Llanvair* and *Llandilo Vawr*, and in several other places."

The same information is given in all subsequent editions of the above work, without additions, and it was not till 1805 that Sir Richard Colt Hoare published the result of his personal investigations on the spot as follows :

"At *Llanvair ar y Bryn*, or the church of St. Mary on the hill, we have another undoubted station, hitherto but little known, but which I had the opportunity of fully ascertaining, not only from the remains of its earthworks, but from the bricks and pottery which were scattered about its precincts. Coins, antique lamps, and bricks such as the Romans used for their *sudatoria*, or baths, have been frequently found there; and a peasant, on asking him the name of the spot, called it *Tre Coch*, or the *Red City*, a title most assuredly derived from its former construction of *brick*. The situation of the station is truly pleasing, and such as the Romans generally selected for their stations; on a gentle eminence, commanding three beautiful valleys, watered on the south-west by the river Towy, and on the north-east by the Braen. From the many roads that met at this place (and which I shall have occasion hereafter to mention) this must have been a most important station."

Cair Gurcoc, the third British town mentioned in the history of the Britons attributed to Nennius, among other conjectures is supposed to be the same as "*Tre Coch*, the Red City, from its being built of bricks, probably was once an important Roman station. It was near Llandovery." [Gunn's *Historia Brit.*, p. 97.] As the name of *Tre Coch* applied to the Llandovery Roman station appears to rest upon the authority of a peasant in the neighbourhood, and is not supported by other historical evidence, there would be greater reason to believe that *Cair Gurcoc* was the name of the ancient British town of *Carn Goch*, eight miles distant,

in the parish of Llangadock, an account of which appeared in the *Arch. Camb.*, 1853-56. *Caer Goch* and *Carn Goch* bear a strong resemblance to each other. Jones, in his *Circles of Gomer*, derives or explains the word *Loventium* as "Spring water place side," the same signification as *Llan-ym-ddyfri*, "Town in the waters," and *Llan-tre-daf*, "Water town church" (the probable original name of *Llanfair ar y Bryn* before it was re-consecrated to St. Mary), all descriptive of the town of Llandovery and its Roman station. What the original British name of the place was must be left to conjecture.

The "many roads," to which Sir Richard refers, are given in another part of his introduction to the History of Cambria prefixed to the Itinerary of Archbishop Baldwin, and in which he states :

"*Llanvair ar y Bryn*, or the *Tre Coch* (Red City), appears to have been an important station. I have already mentioned three roads that met at it, and I shall add a fourth, pointing in a north-east direction to the post upon the Ython. At the distance of five or six miles I distinguished a part of the causeway, upon a wild heath (pointing north and south) near a place called *Ludlow Vach* or Little Ludlow. I again saw faint traces of this road (for the stones had been removed) on the extensive commons near Llandrindod Wells, pointing directly to the station on the Ython, which I have before described."

Mr. Theophilus Jones in Vol. I. of his *History of Brecknockshire*, published in 1808, confirms what Sir Richard stated about the remains of the Roman road from Muridunum to Cwm, and that it passed by Llandovery, and was visible on *Llwydlo Fach*. But in the second volume, published in 1809, he says that with respect to the anonymous Roman station at *Llanfair ar y Bryn* he had examined the place and could not discover the smallest vestiges of the labour of man; and adds, "The situation is certainly precisely such as was generally chosen by the Romans; from this circum-

stance therefore, as well as the deference I wish to pay to the opinions of men of superior talent and greater learning than myself, and from a *perishing* tradition in the neighbourhood, I am inclined to think that part of the *Legio secunda Augusti* may have made this their occasional residence."

This latter admission from one, who, to support a pet theory of his own, that of a Roman station at Llys Brychan, near Llangadock, which has not been substantiated by subsequent researches on the spot, denied the existence of the Via Julia to Llandovery. His admission is therefore the reluctant evidence of an unwilling witness in favour of the Roman station at Llandovery; where the lines of the walls are still so well defined that the most casual observer cannot fail to see them, although portions thereof have been obliterated by being built over in the erection of Llanfair Cottage and Sackville Place, as may be seen on the annexed map. These lines enclose an area of above 5 acres, being 582 feet long by 381 feet wide, with rounded corners, and a division across its centre. Traces of other lines of fortification are also visible at the foot of the hill. The present church of Llanfair ar y Bryn occupies the site of the Prætorium; and the churchyard is entirely within the walls of the camp.¹ Although some thousands of interments have taken place therein, scarcely a grave is dug without turning up some pieces of Roman brick and pottery.

There are also other proofs which may be brought forward to substantiate the existence of an important station at this place. The Rev. Richard Lewis, who

¹ I am indebted to the Rev. E. L. Barnwell for the following observation: "This appears to be one of the numerous instances of early churches existing within Roman camps or stations, as if occupying the sites of Roman temples which we may suppose erected in a station of two hundred or three hundred years' occupation. Examples are Caerhun, Holyhead, Caistor near Norwich, Porchester, Richborough, most probably Pevensey. It may be a mere chance; but the fact is curious, certainly as regards Caerhun and Caistor, where there is no population now in or near the church."

was vicar of Llandoverly from 1765 to 1796, during his incumbency secured and preserved many relics of the Romans which were from time to time dug up at the old station and in re-building the vicarage house. Amongst these were part of an altar, large quantities of bricks, portions of baths, coins of the reign of Constantine, lamps, and fragments of pottery, which at his decease were either thrown away or taken by his executors and were lost to the public.

The Rev. Thomas Lawrence, successor to the above Mr. R. Lewis, found some coins, a copper one of Claudius Caesar, and a silver one with a bull on the reverse, not unlike one of the coins of Cunobeline; pieces of Samian ware, one having *DISATI*.. impressed on it, as if it were the maker's name; another smaller piece has either letters or some ornament embossed thereon, but the fragment is too small to decipher the same; also a piece or ring of sandstone an inch and a quarter diameter and a quarter of an inch thick, with a quarter inch hole through its centre (? pixies' grindstones), and other Roman pottery, such as the bottom of a jug or some similar vessel, and a piece of coarse red ware, all of which are in my possession, having been given me by the late Miss M. S. Lawrence, of Blackheath, daughter of the above vicar. I have also various pieces of bricks and earthenware, portion of a bath, &c., picked up by the late Rev. W. J. Rees, F.S.A., rector of Cascob, when the garden belonging to Llanfair Cottage was formed and trenched, outside the camp.

When Llanfair Cottage was rebuilt early in the present century, the workmen in excavating for its foundations discovered a large quantity of Roman bricks, which were so perfect that they were used up in erecting the walls of the house.

The Rev. W. Harris, of Caerau, near Cardiff, in a paper read at the Society of Antiquaries in 1763, states: "Silver and mixed coin, whereof I have a dozen of Hostilianus, Gallienus, Gordian, Licinius, Valerian the younger; reverses, Jovi Crescenti and Divo

Volcano, Salonina, &c., were found near Llandovery, seven or eight years past."¹

Fragments of Roman bricks are still to be seen in the walls of Llanfair ar y Bryn Church, and there can be no doubt but that the external walls of the station were used up not only in building the church and houses adjacent, but also in erecting the old Norman Castle of Llandovery, as pieces of Roman bricks can be seen in the walls of the latter; so that although the *lines* of the walls of the station are yet distinctly visible, the *walls* have entirely disappeared.

It is supposed that the fields below the turnpike-road in front of Llanfair Cottage and Sackville Place were once covered with houses, and also a field called *Cae Brics* from the quantity of broken bricks found there. Excavations at a considerable depth below the present surface might possibly disclose the foundations of houses, &c.; but here, as at *Bannium*, the destruction of the houses at the station was not sudden, but gradual, and consequently the building materials were removed elsewhere as they were required, and much of the present town was originally built out of the *débris* of its predecessor.

The Roman roads which centred at Llandovery station met each other at the foot of Llanfair ar y Bryn hill, near the present Union workhouse. The occupation road and pathway running eastwards are partly upon the *Via Julia Montana* from hence to Caerlleon, the head quarters of the second Augustan Legion. Its course was across the river Brân, and joining the turnpike road from Llandovery to Trecastle, it ran along the same as far as Velindre, where it crossed the river Gwytherig and proceeded straight to the top of the hill southward of Wern Felen, then by Pant to Pwll Harri, across Waun Groes, by Dagfa and Hafod to the Black Cock, thence to Trecastle Mountain, on the summit of which, called "Y Pigwn," or the Beacon, near the tile quarries, it went to the large camp, previously

¹ Archæologia, 1763.

noticed on page 120. From thence it proceeded parallel with the old road to Trecastle, and is quite perfect as a causeway in many places.

At Trecastle the Via Julia was guarded by an *ars speculatoria*, on the site of which in later times Idio Wylt erected his castle. Thence it followed the direction of the present turnpike road to *Craig Goch*, over which it passed by Rhyd y Briw, where it crossed the Usk and proceeded on by Cwm Wysg, below which it appears to have recrossed the Usk and went along the north side thereof by Aberlliw, Celynos, Trallong, and Pont ar Frân to the Gaer, or Bannium, the camp of which it passed on the north and continued onwards by Maen y Morwynion and Pennant along *Yr Hen Hewl* to the *Struet*, Brecon, whence it proceeded above the barracks, by Bryneich Newydd, Manest, Ysgethrog, Llansaintffraid, and Tal y Bryn to Bwlch yr Allwys, thence to the Roman station of the Gaer in Cwm Dû; whence it took the direction of the present turnpike road by Crickhowel and on to the town of Gobannium or Abergavenny, thence to Usk and Caerlleon, and on to Gloucester.

The next road is one merely conjectured by Sir Richard Hoare as "uncertain but probable," and as such is marked on his map of ancient roads in Wales; yet no one has since then attempted to trace its course or even dreamt of its existence as a Roman road. In the account of the large Roman camp on Trecastle Mountain, before mentioned, it is stated that "from Trecastle two Roman roads branched off,—one direct to Llandovery, and the other through *Talsarn*, in Llanddeusant, towards Llangadoc and the Garn Goch." This latter road Mr. Theophilus Jones insisted upon as the continuation of the *Via Julia Montana* from *Glevium* or Gloucester to *Muridunum*, as before stated. Supported as it was by the name *Talsarn*, it appeared as an indubitable fact; but I never could satisfy myself as to the course of the road from Talsarn to Carmarthen. Notwithstanding all the pains bestowed by Mr.

Jones in nursing up his Llys Brychan into a Roman station; but the bricks and other Roman remains which he so sedulously sought for there, not having been found, I presumed that the Romans might have occupied the old British town of *Carn Goch* as a camp or station. Since then I have discovered that the name of *Talsarn*, in Llanddeusant, does not properly belong to the supposed *Via Julia*, but to a Roman road that crossed the said course at right angles, and which branched off from the *Via Julia* at or near Llandovery; and probably ran across High Street in that town, where, in digging a well for water some years ago, foundations of an old bridge were found, indicating that the river Brân must have flowed somewhere near the King's Arms Inn. From this place the road took nearly the same course as the present road to Myddfai; thence by *Porth y Rhyd* to *Sarnau* and Rhyblid over to *Talsarn*, Llanddeusant; thence on by Carreg yr Ogof, over the Black Mountain, to *Sarn y Fan* and *Pensarn*, about two miles above *Ystrad Gynlais*. Passing this place and *Ystrad Isaf*, it either went over the Rhos, and onward along the Dulais to *Nidum*, or Neath, joining the *Sarn Helen* from *Bannium* before its entrance into Neath; or passed from *Ystrad Gynlais* to *Ystradfera*, now called *Ystalyfera*, and thence to *Cilybebyll*, and on to Neath. This road, I presume, was called *Sarn y Fan*,—a name preserved near the Carmarthenshire Vans, which range it crossed at Carreg yr Ogof.

The supposed Roman road up the Usk from *Bannium* to Llandilo is marked by Sir Richard Hoare on his map as a continuation of the old British Ryknield Street, which led from Gloucester through Monmouth, Abergavenny, Brecon, Llandilo, and Carmarthen, to St. David's in Pembrokeshire. It might have been the British trackway prior to the Roman invasion, and probably led to the British town or stronghold of *Carn Goch*, above the Vale of Towy. Its direct course to Llandilo would, however, have been south of Trichrug Mountain, whereas *Carn Goch* lies to the north there-

RESEARCH REPORT

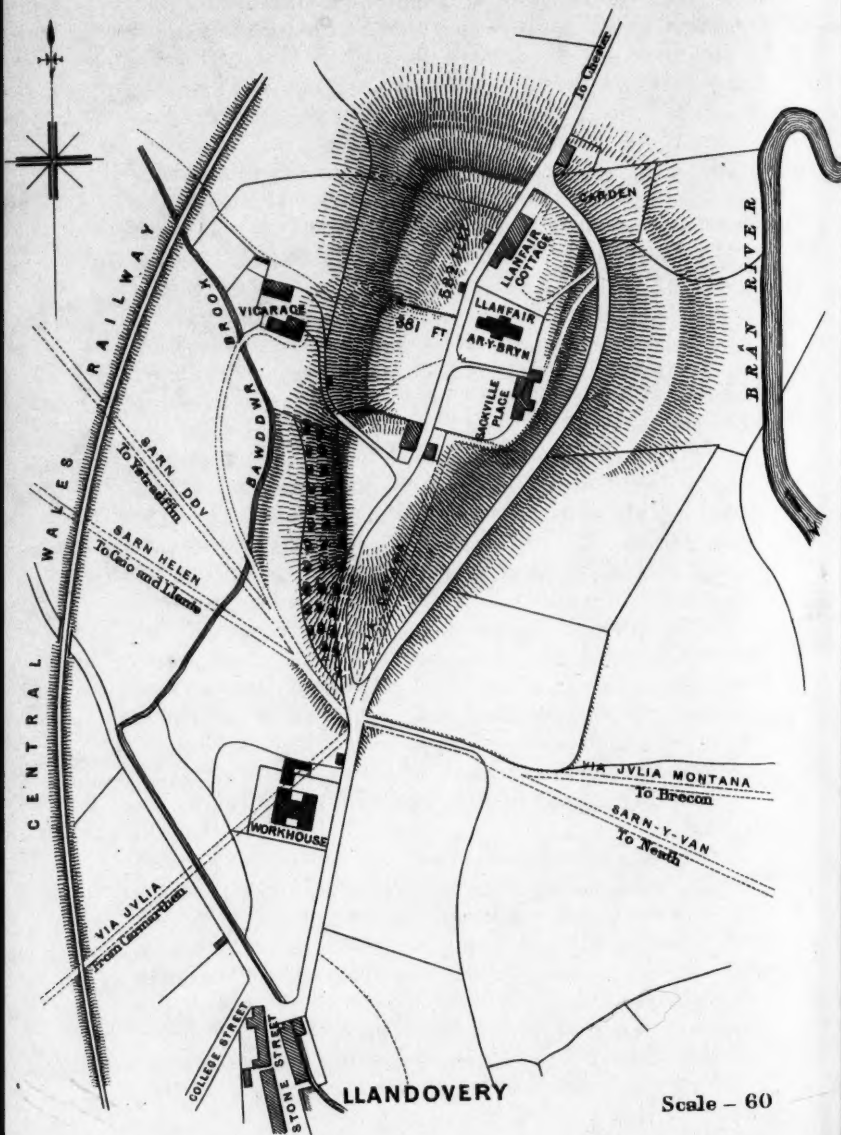
THE EFFECT OF

The following report is a summary of the results of the research conducted by the author. The research was carried out in the laboratory of the Department of Psychology, University of California, Los Angeles, during the summer of 1964. The purpose of the study was to determine the effect of the independent variable on the dependent variable. The results of the study are presented in the following table:

Independent Variable	Dependent Variable	Mean	Standard Deviation
1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28
29	30	31	32
33	34	35	36
37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44
45	46	47	48
49	50	51	52
53	54	55	56
57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64
65	66	67	68
69	70	71	72
73	74	75	76
77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84
85	86	87	88
89	90	91	92
93	94	95	96
97	98	99	100

The results of the study indicate that the independent variable has a significant effect on the dependent variable. The mean values of the dependent variable are significantly different from each other, as indicated by the standard deviations. The results of the study are presented in the following table:

LVENTINVM, LOVENTIVM OR LLANDOVERY ROMAN STATION.



from. It is, however, not improbable that the Romans, after the country was subjugated, made use of the trackway from Trecastle to Talsarn; then branched off to the right by Blaen Crynfe, Pant y Gwin, Stange, Rhiwau Isaf, and on by *Llansefin*, *Gwaun Ystrad Feirus*, and Llangadock, to reach the main road from Llandovery to Carmarthen on Cefn Glasfryn.

The third Roman road radiating from Llandovery was that to *Muridunum* or Carmarthen. It crossed the river Towy about midway between Blaen Nos and Nant yr Hogfaen lands, where, in the spring of 1825, several massive piles of oak were discovered in the bed of the Towy, which the gravel had for an indefinite time covered over, but which had been recently removed by the very heavy floods that rose that time and changed the course of the river. I carefully measured the distance from each other, and the size of the piles, on the 20th of May the same year. Each of the piles appeared to have been originally about 15 inches diameter, and placed at an equal distance from each other. How many sets of piles, placed 20 feet apart, there were originally, cannot be ascertained, as the river shifted its course soon afterwards, and the piles have been covered over ever since. Traces of the Roman road may be observed lower down, on the farms of Pen y Goulau and Pant Llwyfen. This road was formed of large stones with the interstices filled up with smaller ones and gravel, by which a most durable causeway was made. The late Mr. John Prichard, when proprietor of Pant Llwyfen, dug up the greatest part of the causeway on his land.

From Pant Llwyfen the road ran where the present turnpike-road passes, through Ystrad, Llwyn y Brain, Glan Mynis, Gallt y Cloriau, Croes y Ceiliog, Brown Hill, Maes Gwdyn, Abermarlais, Cefn Glasfryn; and along the old road towards Llandilo, where there do not appear to have been many Roman remains, with the exception of a Roman temple, supposed to have occupied the present site of Llandyfeisant Church in Dyn-

evor Park, some remains of which were discovered several years ago in levelling the churchyard; and within three hundred yards thereof an urn full of Roman coins was subsequently found.

Edward Lhwyd, in a letter from Llandilo in 1697, states having seen "a piece of an altar dedicated to y^e Emp^r Tacitus, and the Is. is '*Imperatori M. C. E. Tacito pio felici Augusti.*' This was the corner-stone of a small farmhouse near Dynevor." A rough sketch is also given.

IMPE

MCL

TACITO

PF IN

VICTO

AVG.

By which the "*invicto*" appears to be omitted in the above inscription. Although I have made inquiries in the neighbourhood, the above stone cannot be found; nor another stone mentioned in the same letter as being near Llandilo churchyard, with an inscription, IACET CVRCAGNVS VRIVI FILIVS.¹

The Roman road does not appear to have gone into the town of Llandilo, but passed northward, near New Inn, Gurrey, *Treffortune*, and Llwyn Helyg; thence onward near the foot of Grongar Hill, and along the *Sarn Agal* (or "the causeway of the spoils of war") towards *Llwyn Ffortune*, where its remains are to be seen in a sunken track across the farm. At this place a vase full of Roman coins was found, containing those of Domitian, Probus, Aurelian, Constantine, Constantius, and Carausius. From Llwyn Ffortune the road went by Pont ar Gothy, Ystrad Wrallt, and Cwm, where its course can be traced, and on to Carmarthen; at which place it is tolerably certain that the Roman camp occupied the site of the Castle, which in its turn has been converted into a county gaol. The remains of a cause-

¹ *Arch. Camb.*, Third Series, vol. iv, p. 346.

way from the Priory, in a straight line to the Castle, were brought to light some years ago, and fix the terminus of the road at the latter place, where it joined the *Via Julia Maritima*, which proceeded thence by Ystrad, Sarnau, and Mydrim, to St. David's, or Porth Mawr, the port of embarkation for Ireland.¹

The fourth Roman road from Llandovery was to the gold mines of Caio and thence on to the Roman station at Llanio Isaf, Cardiganshire. It started from the general point of junction at the foot of Llanfair hill, thence across Tonn and Glan Towy to Bwlch Cymmanfa and *Cwm Sarn Ddu*, by *Quintain* and *Bwlch Treban-nau* to the pass near *Berisbrook* and on to *Porth y Rhyd*, thence over the hill by Aberbowlan and Maes Cadoc to Cynwyl Gaio and the Gogofau gold mines, where there are abundant vestiges of the occupation of the Romans, a full description of which from the pens of Mr. or Miss Johnes of Dolau Cothy would be a boon, ensuring the gratitude of present and future antiquaries, and being well illustrated would enrich and enhance the value of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*.

From the Gogofau the road followed the present one by Pumsant, Dafadfa, Pont ar Twrch, Bryn Maiog, Henllan, and Pandy, to Melin y Rhos, and Llan y Crwys, thence by Bwlch Blaen y Corn, over the hill to *Troedrhiv Sarnau* and Llanfair Clydogau, thence to Llanio Isaf. Before reaching Llanio it was joined by the road from Muridunum, which came up by Lampeter, the exact course of which ought to be more fully examined.

From Llanio the road proceeded in two branches, one by *Ystrad Dewi*, *Ystrad Garon*, and *Ystrad Meurig* up Cwm Ystwyth to Caersws; and the other went northward towards Pennal near Machynlleth, where the station of Maglona was situated.

¹ See *Lives of Cambro-British Saints*, p. 603. A full account of the Roman antiquities of Carmarthen and its vicinity, with the roads leading therefrom, is a desideratum which it is to be hoped will be supplied by some intelligent local antiquary.

At Porth y Rhyd, five miles from Llandovery, a branch from this Sarn Helen went by Pentref Cwn, Gilwen, and Cefn Trenfa, to join the fifth Roman road from Llandovery on the farm of Diflyn, probably not far from an old tumulus on the side of the Towy in Dôl Wgan on Diflyn, which might have been thrown up to defend a passage across the river, to join the *Sarn Ddu* from Llandovery, which, although not noticed by the Ordnance surveyors, is most clearly defined.

Passing from the junction near Llandovery Workhouse it proceeded to Dolau Hirion, some of the out-houses of which are built across it; thence it preserves the same straight course through the fields beyond Dolau Hirion and opposite Beili Glas, where it appears as an elevated causeway, sufficiently straight and level for a modern first-class railway. After joining the present road by Pencarreg Collen, it runs at the foot of the Forest hill to *Sarnau* on the farm of Llwyn y Berllan, close to which are remains of a small camp called Pen y Gaer, which was admirably situated for the defence of the passage along the upper vale of Towy and the adjacent ford of Erryd. From *Sarnau* the road passed near Llwyn y Berllan and across Diflyn to Y Graig Goch, thence by Nant y Fforest, westward of Cochmain along *Sarn Ddu* to the summit of the hill, and on to the old Roman workings in the Earl of Cawdor's lead mines above Nant y Mwyn, called Cerrig y Mwyn; from thence it went to *Ystrad Ffin*. If it proceeded farther on, its course or destination has to be ascertained. Most probably it went up the Towy to *Ystrad Fflur*, or Yr Hen Fonachlog, and joined the Llanio and Cwm Ystwyth road near Ystrad Meurig. Another conjecture is that it crossed to a place called Carn Gron, and went thence to the Llanio and Cwm Ystwyth road along the "*Cwys Ychen Banog*," about two miles in length. If such was the case the mystery as to the purpose and construction of the *Cwys* would be satisfactorily solved.

The sixth road from Llandovery is that partially

described in Gibson's *Additions to Camden's Britannia* as a causeway leading to "Llan Brân." Its course from the station is almost identical with the present turnpike road along the vale of the Brân opposite *Ystrad Walter* to Neuadd Fach, thence straight onwards by Cefn Pâl, Cefn, and Penrhiw to Cefn Llwyddlo Fach (previously mentioned), thence to *Sarn y Cyrtau*, probably the causeway of the cohorts, thence near Gelli Creigion, Caer Du, and Cefn Llanddewi, by Aberdulais, where it crossed the Irvon, thence by Glan Camddwr and Dôl y Gaer to Caerau, where there is a circular mound 240 feet in circumference and 18 feet high, supposed to have been the site either of an ancient British or Roman fortress; but as there are neither any remains of the walls nor of the fosse it is impossible to ascertain its exact origin; no Roman coins, nor any antiquities of that people have ever been discovered there; but from its situation it is not unlikely to have been the site of a watch tower on the Roman road. The course of the road from Caerau onwards to the river Wye has not been well determined; whether it went by *Simdde Lwyd* to Troedrhiwdalar and thence by Erw Beudy, Afallen Wherw, and *Porth Lwyd* to *Ystrad*, and crossing the Wye proceeded along the present straight road over Rhos Llanyre to the station at *Castell Collen* or Cwm; or whether it went from the above *Simdde Lwyd* by *Ty'n y Coed* and *Dol Llwyd* to *Pencarhelem*, crossing the Wye, thence by Penminca, Rhos Goch, Rhewl, across Llandrindod Common, and by Norton Terrace, through the garden of Dr. Bowen Davies at Ithon Terrace, where it was recently found, thence by Llanerch and crossing the Ithon near Cae Bach reached *Castell Collen* station, and thence up by Llanddewi *Ystrad Enni* to Caersws, and on to Chester.

Sir Richard Hoare says—"From Llanfair ar y Bryn was probably a road of communication with *Magna* or *Kenchester*." If this was the case it would have branched off from the Llandovery road to *Castell Collen*, somewhere in the vicinity of Builth. The Rev.

Jonathan Williams in his *History of Radnorshire* makes out a route *via* Builth from Castell Collen to Kenchester, which would answer the purpose rather better as a line from Llandovery to the latter city. He states :

“This branch, commencing at Llechryd, passed by Llanelwedd and proceeded in a straight line to Colwyn Castle; leaving Glasgwm Church a little to the left, it passed on in a line parallel to the river Arrow till it came to Newchurch, it then ascended Brilley Hill, by a place called *Gwyrfyl Fach ar Rhewl*, that is, ‘the watch tower on the road’; and, having crossed that eminence with a gentle and easy sweep it proceeded in as straight a direction as possible through Bolingham, Elsdun, Lyonshale, Noke, Milton, &c., to Mortimer’s Cross, where it formed a junction with the two roads that came from North and South Wales. This course is rather circuitous, but it has the recommendation of avoiding the impassable hills which impede the route pointed out by Sir Richard Hoare” (that of a straight line from Castell Collen to Kenchester).

Whether there are any vestiges of a line of Roman road as described by Mr. Williams, or that surmised by Sir Richard Hoare, remains yet to be ascertained. But from a knowledge of the locality I infer that the Romans were not deterred by such obstacles as “impassable hills”, which do not exist between the two places. If the road from Builth *via* Castell Colwyn and Glasgwm can be proved as a fact, it must have been made chiefly for the purpose of communication between the city of *Magna Castra* and the town of *Loventium*.¹

The occupation of this country, and the formation of camps and stations by the Romans, were not accomplished without hard struggles by the Britons to preserve their hearths and homes from the ruthless invaders; the evidences of which are still to be seen in the

¹ The recurrence of the words *Stone Street* as the names of Roman roads in England, would justify the assumption that the *Stone Street* in Llandovery received its name from the circumstance of its being the thoroughfare from the Roman station to the centre of the town.

numerous British camps not far from those of the Romans, and along the roads from one Roman station to another.

Tacitus, in his *Annals*, book 12, states that after the defeat of Caractacus "a camp had been formed in the country of the Silures, and a chain of forts was to be erected. The Britons in a body surrounded the officer who commanded the legionary cohorts, and if succours had not arrived in time from the neighbouring garrisons, the whole corps had been cut to pieces. The prefect of the camp with eight centurions and the bravest of the soldiers was killed on the spot. A foraging party and the detachment sent out to support them were soon after attacked and put to the rout." Such was the determined spirit of the Britons, that when overpowered in the open field when opposed to the legions, they persisted in a most harassing and destructive guerilla warfare. "They met in sudden encounters as chance directed or valour prompted, in the fens, in the woods, and in the narrow defiles; the men on some occasions led on by their chiefs, and frequently without their knowledge, as resentment or the love of booty happened to incite their fury."

The British remains of the above description, near Llandovery, are the following :

YNYS Y BORDAU.

About a mile and a half eastward from Llandovery is a circular camp or *cadlys*, 200 feet in diameter with a rampart, deep fosse, and an outer circle 24 feet wide. The interior is flat. An opening through the rampart on the east side, and a corresponding one on the west, permitted a road to pass through the circle. From its position, being surrounded on three sides by adjacent high ground, it would not be well adapted for defence. Probably it was a *Bord Gron* for amphitheatrical purposes, like the "Plan au Guare" near St. Pirans, Cornwall, which it resembles in shape, but is 65 feet larger in diameter. How far the name of *Ynys y Bordau*

may have reference to the circle is a subject for conjecture. This place is visible from Llandinagad Church and Llandovery old Castle, but not from the Roman station, the hill of the Crug interposing.

The next in contiguity to the Roman station is

PEN Y GAER.

An old circular British camp, in the hamlet of Fforest, about three miles north by east from Llandovery, of considerable dimensions, occupying the crown of a hill commanding most extensive views of the surrounding country, and especially of the Roman roads to Ystrad Ffin and to Chester, but not visible from the Roman station. The outer lines of its earthen rampart were in excellent preservation and well defined until about 1833, when the late Mr. Thomas Bishop, proprietor of the farm, in carrying out his plan of levelling every slight inequality of surface on his grounds, destroyed the ramparts of the camp, so that in a few years the only trace of its existence will be merely in the name of *Pen y Gaer*.

There is a spring of water on the above land not far from the Gaer, called *Ffynnon yr Army*, near which may be found charcoal and other traces of a bivouac. A quern was also found there, and is in the possession of Mr. W. Bonnell Bishop, of Brecon.

DINAS BACH.

To the north of Llandovery, five miles distant, is a British camp of the above name, about half a mile from *Sarn Ddu*. Its size, as may be inferred from its name, is not large; it is situated on the summit of an eminence not far from the present road from Llandovery to Nant y Mwyn and Ystrad Ffin.

About two miles further up the vale of Towy there is another camp, called

DINAS.

Occupying the crown of an isolated hill above the river Towy, nearly opposite Nant y Mwyn, and from which *Sarn Ddu* is visible. The dimensions of this fortress are

about 200 feet by 100 feet, of an irregular oval form to suit the shape of the top of the hill.

Still higher up the Towy there is another natural

DINAS,

On the summit of the conical hill so well known, by having in one of its sides the celebrated Tom Shôn Catti's Cave. This Dinas did not require much art to strengthen its position, and could command any Roman road at Ystrad Ffin, as it towers above the lovely and highly picturesque valley in which Ystrad Ffin and its episcopal Capel Peulin lie embosomed.

TREBANNAU.

Close to the Roman road from Llandovery to Caio and Llanio, and distant about four miles and a half from the former, is a British encampment, on the farm of Berrisbrook or Pencarreg Wen; commanding the pass of Bwlch Trebannau, through which the Roman road passed, and also the branch road by Pentref Cwn and Gilwen. This camp or *Tref* consists of a large oval circle of loose stones, which rampart is much flattened and has several heaps of stone inside its area. To the east of the camp there is a remarkable trench reaching across the hill.

BUARTH DDU.

A circular entrenchment, situate six miles east by north from Llandovery, on the road to Llandilo'r Fân, and less than three miles from the Roman road on Llwydlo Fach, seems to have guarded the pass of Bwlch y Groes, which gives its name to that part of the Eppynt range of mountains. Its earthen rampart is tolerably perfect.

CEFN Y GAER.

This is another oval camp in the parish of Llansadwrn, about four miles and a half from Llandovery, half a mile west of Croes y Ceiliog, and still less distant from the Roman road to Carmarthen. At this place various remains of rusty armour and instruments of war have been found.

With the foregoing Roman and British probably coeval, if not anterior remains, I must close this paper, and if I have successfully endeavoured to prove the geographical position of Loventium, and to describe the Roman roads of the centre of South Wales, I shall be satisfied in having thereby contributed some little towards the formation of a "*Cambria Romana*." It may, however, be objected by some that the latitudes and longitudes given by Ptolemy are not always to be depended upon for accuracy; this I freely admit. But it must be remembered at the same time that there cannot be much error in the relative positions of two towns not 30 miles distant from each other, as given by Ptolemy, and if his evidence is rejected on that score, the very existence of Loventium must with equal reason be denied, as both its *existence and geographical position rest upon his sole authority*. For the account of Britain attributed to Richard of Cirencester has been by general consent rejected as an ingenious forgery, and all that has been written on the faith of its statements will have to be re-considered, although some stations given therein and not mentioned by Antoninus or Ptolemy, have been found to confirm its accuracy, or rather the shrewdness of the guesses of its fabricator.

In concluding I must be allowed to apply the words of Sir Richard Hoare to my own case:—"The account is by no means so perfect or satisfactory as I could wish; but with all its imperfections I submit it to the public, hoping that it may induce some intelligent Cambrians to fill up what deserves the name only of a mere outline of an interesting design."

WILLIAM REES.

Tonn, Llandovery : Nov. 29, 1872.

[*.* We trust Mr. Rees may be induced to extend his researches into other parts of the Principality, as, from the foregoing paper, we may safely infer that, during his long experience in such matters, he must have stored up much valuable information which cannot but prove of essential service towards forming a complete *Cambria Romana*.—ED. Arch. Camb.]

STUDIES IN CYMRIC PHILOLOGY.

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NO. II.

SINCE writing my former paper under the above title, I have had opportunity to use Skene's *Four Ancient Books of Wales*, the latest edition of the oldest extant MSS. of the old Welsh poets, to wit: the *Black Book of Carmarthen* (*Carm.*), referred to the twelfth century; the *Book of Aneurin* (*B. An.*), referred to the thirteenth; the *Book of Taliesin* (*B. Tal.*), referred to the beginning of the fourteenth; and the poetical part of the *Red Book of Hergest* (*Herg.*), "compiled at different times in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries." These texts, though disfigured in the edition by numerous errors of typography, in general show less corruption of original forms than the Myvyrian texts, which are, in many cases, printed from later transcripts.

The above MSS. contain a few poems belonging to the early middle period (say the twelfth and thirteenth centuries), and a few also which, from internal evidence, may be adjudged to the almost blank eleventh century, the era of transition from old to middle Welsh. But the greater part are undoubtedly of old Welsh origin: indeed, there are strong reasons, in some aspects ably presented by Skene, for believing that some of those associated with the names of Aneurin, Taliesin, and Llywarch Hen, are really based on originals of the sixth and seventh centuries. The translations in Skene, prepared by the Rev. D. Silvan Evans and the Rev. R. Williams, add much that is important to our knowledge

of these venerable remains. Yet they are avowedly tentative and conjectural in many parts: nor, indeed, in the present stage of the study of early Welsh, is it possible that it should be otherwise. It would be unjust to the learned translators to take their rendering of every passage as the expression of their final judgment of its meaning. The elucidation of these ancient and obscure texts (a work which they and others have so ably begun), it will require the best efforts of a whole generation of scholars to complete.

In the extracts that follow I preserve the spelling of the editions; but freely deviate from them in punctuation and the use of capital letters, and sometimes also in the separation of words and the division of verse into lines.

XI. That species of initial-change which consists in the "provection of the mediæ" has been pointed out by Zeuss and others in Armoric and Cornish, but not in Welsh; yet in the oldest Welsh documents we may observe many instances of it. It takes place after strong consonants, notably *s* and *th*, ending the preceding words. It is, therefore, due to the assimilating tendency. Thus, in the *Black Book of Carmarthen* (51):

Neus tuc Mananid
Eis tull o Trywruid ?

Did not Manawydd bring
Perforated shields from Tribroït ?

Here *tuc* is a mutation of *duc*, brought. Other examples in the *Black Book* are, *ys truc* (21) for *ys druc*, "est malum," and *ac nis tirmycco* (36) for *ac nis dirmycco*, "neque eum despiciat."

So also in the oldest copy of the Laws: *peth peccan* (120, bis) for *peth beccan*, a small matter; *guedy es tadkano* (148) for *guedy es dadkano*, after he shall have stated them; *kyfreith penfic march* (266), the law of borrowing a horse; *penfic* being a mutation of *benfic* (beneficium), modern *benthyg*, a loan; etc.

Codex B of Brut Gruffudd ab Arthur has, repeat-

edly, *pop plwydyn* (*Myv.*, ii, 186, 304, 309) for *pop blwydyn*, every year.

The provection sometimes continues to take place after the infecting consonant has been dropped or depressed : thus, *o keill*, if he can (*Leg. A.*, 28, 156), where *o* is for *os*, and *keill* for *geill*; *ked kouenho*, though he ask (*ib.*, 46), *ked* being for *ket*, and *kouenho* for *gouenho*. The same fact is seen in Armoric, e. g., *ho preur*, your brother; *ho* being for *hoc'h*, and *preur* for *breur*.

In later Welsh this mutation disappears, except in a few compounds, e. g., *attychwel*, return, from *at*, modern *ad*, and *dychwel*.

Among the lately discovered glosses to Martianus Capella, an edition of which has appeared with the learned annotations of Whitley Stokes,¹ is *orcueetic cors*, "ex papyro textili." I think *cueetic* is, by provection after a strongly uttered *r*, for *guëetic*, woven. Compare *or Kocled* for *or Gocled* (from the North), in the Venedotian Laws (104).

In *Prydain* (Britannia) I suspect the provection of the initial was originally owing to the habitual use of the word *ynys* before it : thus, throughout the Triads, *ynys Prydein* and *ynys Prydain*, the Isle of Britain.

XII. Zeuss overlooks the Welsh plural-ending *-awr*, *-iawr*, with which we may compare the Armoric *-ier*. Plural substantives in *-awr* are frequent in the old Welsh poets; nor are they very rare in the poets of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. As primitive *ā* passed into Welsh *au* and Armoric *e*, we may infer *-ār* as the earlier form. This view is corroborated by the rhymes in the Gododin, of which the following stanza contains five of the most common plurals of this form (*B. An.*, 73):

Gwyr a aeth Gatraeth yg cat yg gawr,
Nerth meirch a gwrymseirch ac ysgwydawr;
Peleidyrr ar gychwyn a llym waewawr
A llurugeu clær a chledyuawr.
Ragorei, tyllei trwy vydinawr,

¹ See, *ante*, pp. 1-21.

Kwydei bym pymwnt rac y lavnawr—
 Ruuawn Hir—ef rodei eur e allawr
 A chet a choelwein kein y gerdawr.

Men went to Catraeth arrayed and shouting,
 A force of horses and brown trappings and shields;
 Shafts advancing, and keen lances,
 And shining coats of mail, and swords.
 He excelled, he penetrated through armies;
 Five battalions fell before his blades,—
 Rhuvon the Tall. He was wont to give gold to the altar,
 And treasure and precious stones to the minstrel.

Deprived of initial inflection, the plurals referred to are as follows: *ysgwydau*, shields, from *ysgwyd*, "scutum"; *gwaewau*, spears, from *gwaew*; *cledyau* (Armoric *klezeier*), swords, from *cledyv*, modern *clddyf*, Irish *claidheamh*; *bydinawr*, armies, from *bydin*, modern *byddin*, old Welsh *bodin*; *llawnawr*, blades, from *llavn*, modern *llafn*, "lamina."

Allawr, rhyming with these plurals, represents an older *altār*, Latin "altare." *Cerdawr*, modern *cerddor*, is not a plural but a derivative in *-ār* (Armoric *-er*, Irish *-air*, Latin *-ārius*, Z. 781, 829), signifying a minstrel, from *cerd*, i. e., *cerdd*, song; so *telynawr*, harper, from *telyn*, harp; *drysawr*, a doorkeeper, from *drws*, door; etc. This class of derivatives, which are numerous, form their plurals in *-orion*: thus, *cerddorion*, minstrels.

Plurals in *-awr* are unmistakably indicated by the associated words in such expressions as *yt lethrynt lafnawr* (*B. Tal.*, 154), blades glanced; *gwaywawr ebrifet* (*ib.*, 172), spears without number; *lleithrion eu pluawr* (*Gwalchmai, Myv.*, i, 193), glossy are their plumes.

As examples of the plural in *-awr* in early middle Welsh, I take the following from *Cynddelw*: *llafnawr*, blades (*Myv.*, i, 214), *bydinawr*, armies; *aessawr*, targets; *preidyawr*, "prædæ" (*ib.*, 243). That plurals of this form disappeared in later Welsh was owing, doubtless, to a natural tendency to choose forms not admitting of more than one meaning.

The form *-iawr* occurs a few times, as in the above *preidyawr*, and in *cadyawr*, conflicts (*B. An.*, 82).

I had proposed to compare *-awr* with the Teutonic *-er*. Professor Hadley, of Yale College, to whose learning and genius I have often been indebted for aid in these studies, suggests that, as the Teutonic *-er* originally belonged to the stem, and became a distinctive mark of the plural only by being dropped in the singular, so the Welsh *-awr* probably had a similar history, though, on account of the long quantity of the latter, indicating as it does a primitive *-ār*, it would be unsafe to assume its identity with the Teutonic *-er*; that more probably it should be compared with the Latin *-āris*, or with *-ar*, gen. *-āris*, as in "calcar," "laquear," etc.

XIII. In the old Welsh poets I find a termination of the second singular, present indicative active, which does not appear to have been noticed in Zeuss or elsewhere. It is usually written *-yd*, and always rhymes with words which, in middle and modern Welsh, end with the *dd* sound; hence, in old Welsh, it must have been *-id*, not *-it*. Verbs with this ending have been translated variously, but by no author consistently, and scarcely ever correctly. I think the following examples will, after a careful view, be considered decisive as to its true meaning.

One of the *Urien* poems, attributed to Taliesin (*B. Tal.* 184), begins thus :

Uryen yr echwyd,
Haelaf dyn bedyd,
Lliaws a rodyd
Y dynyon eluyd.
Mal y kynnullyd
Yt wesceryd.
Llawen beird bedyd
Tra vo dy nuchyd.

Urien of the plain,
Most generous of Christians,
Much dost thou give
To the men of earth.
As thou gatherest

Thou dost scatter.
 Joyful are Christian bards
 While thy life lasts.

The words *dy uuchyd*, thy life, in the last line, show that the passage is an address, and that the verbs ending in *-yd* are in the second person.

Again, in the *Book of Taliesin* (145) :

A wdost ti peth wyt
 Pan vych yn kyscwyd ?
 Ae corff ae eneit
 Ae argel canhwyt ?
 Eilewyd keluyd
 Pyr nam dywedyd ?

Restore the rhyme of the second couplet by reading *canheit*, luminary (modern *canaid*), then translate :

Knowest thou what thou art
 When thou art sleeping ?
 A body or a soul
 Or a hidden light ?
 Skilful minstrel,
 Why dost thou not tell me ?

The following is from a religious poem in the *Book of Taliesin* (180) :

Ti a nodyd
 A ry-geryd
 O pop karchar.

Thou dost help
 Whom thou lovest
 Out of every prison.

The *Red Book of Hergest* contains the dialogue entitled *Cyvoesi* (Ages), between Myrddin and his sister. Gwenddydd says to Myrddin (231) :

Llallawc, kan am hatebyd,
 Myrdin uab Moruryn geluyd,
 Truan a chwedyl a dywedyd.

My twin brother, when thou dost answer me,
 Skilful Myrddin son of Morvyn,
 Woful is the tale which thou dost tell.

Note that *truan a chwedyl* is archaic for *truan o chwedyl*.

In a dialogue found in the *Black Book of Carmarthen* (56), where, it should be observed, the *dd* sound is represented by *t*, Ugnach says to Taliesin :

Y tebic y gur deduit,
Ba hid ei dy a phan doit?

Thou that seemest a prudent man,
Whither goest thou and whence dost thou come?

I submit whether after a comparative study of these passages, which together exhibit nine examples of verbs ending in *-yd*, it is possible to avoid the conclusion that this termination marks the second person singular, of the present indicative active. It corresponds regularly to the Cornish *-yth*, *-eth*, and the Armorican *-ez*, which belong to the same place.

There are many other examples of *-yd* scattered through the old Welsh poems, and some poems whose old Welsh origin has been questioned; but in place of it we also find *-i*, as in Irish and in later Welsh. In the unquestioned productions of the twelfth and later centuries, I find no example of *-yd*. The proverb *Gwell nag nac addaw ni wneydd*, better a refusal than a promise which thou dost not perform, I regard as old, though it comes to us in late orthography (*Myv.*, i, 174).

We cannot account for *-yd* by supposing the pronoun *ti*, thou (Irish *tu*), to have been suffixed, without admitting that this is a very old formation, that in fact the *t* was already depressed to *d* in old Welsh. This, as before stated, is proved by the words with which the termination rhymes. Thus, in the above extracts it rhymes with *deduit*, i. e. *dedwydd*, prudent, a compound which contains the root *gwydd*, Irish *fiadh*, indicating a primitive *vid*; also with *celuid*, i. e. *celfydd*, skilful, old Welsh *celmed* (Eutyech.); also with *ehyd*, later *elfydd*, world, old Welsh *elbid* (Juv.); also with *bedyd*, modern *bedydd*, baptism, old Welsh *betid* (Juv.); etc.

xiv. The Irish *-id* of the third singular, present indicative active, is not used in "subjoined" verbs, that is,

in verbs following certain particles, among which are the negatives *ni* and *na*, and the verbal *ro* (Z. 425). This idiom obtains also in Welsh. The termination *-it* or *-id* of the same place, as I have elsewhere shown, occurs often in the old Welsh remains; but I have found it only in "absolute" verbs. The fact will be best illustrated by examples where the same verb occurs both as absolute and as subjoined, in the same passage. The following is from Llywarch Hen (*Herg.* 289): *perëid y rychew, ny phara ae goreu*, the trenches remain, they who made them remain not. Among the ancient proverbs interspersed through the alphabetical collection in the *Myvyrian*, I find the following: *trenigid golud, ni threing molud* (iii, 177), riches perish, glory perishes not; *trucid gwr wrth ei barch, ni thrig wrth ei gyvarwys* (ib.), a man starves on honour, he does not starve on bounty; *tyvid maban, ni thyv ei gadachan* (ib.), the child grows, its clout grows not; *chwarëid mab noeth, ni chwery mab newynawg* (ib. 152), a naked youth plays, a hungry youth plays not. So again in the Gosymdaith (Viaticum) of Llevoed Wynebglawr, a versified collection of old Welsh aphorisms (*Herg.* 307):

Ny nawt eing llyfyrder rac lleith;
Enghit glew oe gyfarweith.

Not usually does cowardice escape destruction;
The brave escapes from his conflict.

I do not recognize an exception in the *nyt echwenit clot kelwyd* of the Gosymdaith (*Herg.* 305). I know of no verb that will explain *echwenit* unless it be *achwanegu*, to increase. The true reading, I think, is *nyt echwenic clot kelwyd*, falsehood does not advance fame. Theumlauts here postulated are regular. There is a similar example in the *Black Book* (5), *ny dichuenic but pedi*, begging does not promote gain. Here we have a compound *dychwanegu*.

xv. Dr. Davies and other Welsh grammarians very properly give *-a* as a frequent termination of the third singular, present and future indicative active: compare the Irish *-a* of the subjoined indicative. Zeuss or his

editor seems to consider this *-a*, in middle Welsh examples, as a part of the stem, as if all the verbs thus ending were derivative verbs in *-āu* (old Welsh *-agu*, modern *-au*, denominative and causative), which preserve the *a* in conjugation.

It is certain that in middle as well as in modern Welsh *-a* is often used as a termination; and in derivative verbs in *-āu* it is accordingly often added to the *a* of the stem, giving *-āa*, or *-aha*, or *-hāa*. Thus, in an early-middle translation of Geoffrey's Prophecy of Merlin (*Myv.*, ii, 261-7), *arwydocāa*, "significat," *adurnocāa*, "adornabit," *atnewydaha*, "renovabit," *grymhāa*, "vigebit," etc. In modern Welsh, *-āa* has become *-ā*; and in consequence of this synæresis the accent is thrown on the last syllable.

Examples abound also in verbs other than those in *-āu*: thus (ib.) *doluria*, "dolebit," from *dohuriaw*; *palla*, "peribit," from *pallu*; *eheta*, "convolabit," from *ehetec*; *cerda*, "procedet," from *cerdet*; etc.

The following examples, among others, appear in the oldest copy of the Laws: *guada* (86), denies, from *guadu* (ib.); *palla* (162), fails; *gnāa* (114), does; *trukarhāa* (ii, 4), has compassion.

The following are from one of the poems of Cynddelw (*Myv.*, i, 250-1): *puylla*, considers; *treidia*, penetrates; *bryssya*, hastens; *atveilya*, decays. The *i* or *y* before *-a* in the three last examples is foreign to verbs in *-āu*, that is to say, there are no verbs in *-iāu*. The infinitives are, *puyllaw*, *treiddiaw*, *brysiaw*, and *adfeiliaw*.

In the old Welsh poems, as they come to us, *-a* as a termination is infrequent but not unknown; thus in Llywarch Hen (*Herg.* 287, bis), *yd āa*, goes. We cannot here regard the first *a* as the verbal particle, for it is not used after the particle *yd*.

XVI. In modern Welsh, the present subjunctive (and optative) terminations are *-of*, *-ot* or *-ych*, *-o*, *-om*, *-och*, *-ont*. I think it may be shown that the *o* in these terminations represents an old Welsh *oi*. In the earliest Welsh MSS., instead of *o* we often find *oe* and *wy* and

sometimes even *oy*, all of which point to an earlier *oi*: compare *loinou*, gl. "frutices," later, *llwynau*; *gloiu*, gl. "liquidum," later, *gloyw* and *gloew*; etc.

The first singular *-wyf* for *-of* is not yet obsolete; in middle Welsh it was the usual form. The Venedotian Laws furnish one example of *-oef* in *a talloef* (120), "quod reddam."

The anomalous *-ych* of the second singular prevails in middle Welsh; it is found in one old Welsh gloss, *anbiic guell*, "aue," later, *henpych gwell* and *henffych gwell*, "mayst thou fare better." This is undoubtedly a pronominal ending equivalent to *-yth*. The latter occurs once in the place of *-ych* in the *Book of Taliesin* (116): *ry-prynhom ni an llocyth tydi vab Meir*, may we gain thy protection (lit. that thou protect us) O Son of Mary. I find a comparatively recent example in Huw Llwyd of Cynfal (*Cymru Fu*, 352), who speaks of conscience as one *nac a ofnith moi gefnu*, whose desertion thou wilt not fear. In the Laws, *ych law* occurs for *yth law*, to thy hand (ii, 280, bis). So also in Armorican we find *ec'h* for the more usual *ez*, as in *ec'h euz*, "tibi est."

The other second singular form, *-ot*, seems to be modern so far as it appears in books; but it probably came down in some spoken dialect from an old Welsh *-oit*; in fact the form *-wyt* also occurs (Z. 512).

In the early poets the third singular often has *-wy* instead of *-o*, e. g. *guledichwy*, "dominetur" (*Carm.*, 26), *cothvy*, i. e. *coddwy*, "lædat" (ib. 39), *digonwy*, "faciat" (*B. Tal.*, 121), *carwy*, amet (*Gwalchmai*, *Myv.*, i, 193), *rodwy*, "det" (ib. 202), *syllwy*, "videat," *catwy*, "servet" (*Cynddelw*, ib. 217). The *Black Book* (22) has one example of *-oe*, in *creddoe*, "credat."

For the first plural *-om* we find *-wym* in *bwym*, "simus" (*B. Tal.* 181).

For the second plural *-och* I have observed no other form. From analogy, however, we may suppose this to represent an old Welsh *-oich*.

In the oldest copy of the Laws the third plural *-oent*

is quite as common as *-ont*: thus *kafoent*, "acquirant" (10), *menoent*, "velint" (22), *ranoent*, "dividant" (34), *euoent*, "bibant" (106), *deuedoent*, "dicant" (152), *kemerhoent*, "capiant" (260), etc. Codex E of the Laws has examples of *-oynt*: thus *deloynt*, "veniant," *elhoynt*, "eant" (i, 192); *llesteyryhoynt*, "impediant" (ib. 170); etc. In the *Book of Taliesin* *-wynt* is frequent: thus *prynwynt*, "assequantur" (109), *ymgetwynt*, "caveant" (128), *atchwelwynt*, "revertantur," *ceisswynt*, "quærant" (129), etc.

It will hardly be questioned that the old Welsh forms in *oi*, thus clearly indicated, were primitive optative forms.

XVII. I think, however, that the present subjunctive in *o* had one other source, or rather that there were certain old forms in *au* (*aw*), used as future indicative, which by the regular change of *au* to *o* early became indistinguishable from the subjunctive forms in *o* (from *oi*), and were lost in them.

I begin with the third plural *-aunt* revealed in the *cuinhaunt*, "deflebit," (scil. "genus hoc,") of the Juvenus Glosses (*Beitr.*, iv, 404). I find this termination preserved in a few instances. Thus in the *Book of Taliesin* (124):

Gwaethyl gwyr hyt Gaer Weir gwasgarawt Allmyn;
Gwnahawnt goruoled gwedy gwahyn.

The wrath of men as far as Gaer Weir will scatter the Allmyn; they will make rejoicing after exhaustion.

Again (ib. 212-3), *pebyllyawnt ar Tren a Tharanhon*, they will encamp on the Tren and the Taranhon; *gwerin byt yn wir bydawnt lawen*, the populace of the earth truly will be happy; etc.

As *-aunt* passed into *-ont* its indicative use did not at once cease; thus we find in the *Black Book* (27):

Gwtil a Brithon a Romani
A vvnahont dyhet a divysci.

Gwyddyl and Britons and Romans
Will create discord and confusion.

A third singular *-au* is also established by a few examples. Thus in the *Book of Taliesin* (150):

Ac Owein Mon Maelgynig denawt
A wnaw Peithwyr gorweidawc.

And Owain of Mona, of Malgonian custom,
Will lay the Picts prostrate.

Here *gwnaw* is for *gwnāaw*, just as *gwnant* is for *gwnāant*.

In a versified collection of proverbs in the *Black Book* (5) is the following: *nid ehalath as traetha ny chaffaw ae hamhevo*, he who does not relate a thing too amply will not find those that will contradict him.

Meilyr ab Gwalchmai, who composed religious poems late in the twelfth and early in the thirteenth century, has the following (*Myv.*, i, 332):

Ar Duw adef y nef uy llef llwyprawd
Yny edrinaw ury rac y Drindawd
Y erchi ym ri rwyf,

Toward God's abode, toward Heaven my cry will proceed,
Until it ascend on high before the Trinity
To ask my sovereign King,

This example, however, and the two next are not decisive as to the mood, the connexions being such as to admit of either the indicative or the subjunctive.

In Codex B of Brut Gruffudd ab Arthur (*Myv.*, ii, 305) is the following: *a pwy bynac a damweinaw idaw yr ageu honno*, and to whomever that death shall happen.

In a reputed prophecy of Heinin Fardd addressed to Maelgwn Gwynedd (*Myv.*, i, 553), the language of which, however, is middle Welsh, is the following line: *mi anfonaf wledd or sygnedd ir neb ai haeddaw*, I will send a feast from the constellations to any one who shall deserve it.

As *-aw* passed into *-o* its indicative use did not at once cease. Thus in a poem on the Day of Judgment, in the *Book of Taliesin* (121):

Pryt pan dyffo
Ef ae gwahano.

When he shall come
He will separate them.

In the predictive poem entitled *Daronwy* (ib. 148):

Dydeuho kynrein
O amtir Rufein.

There will come chieftains
From the vicinage of Rome.

XVIII. Of the third singular *-awt*, we have already seen two examples, *gwasgarawt* and *llwyprawd*, in the extracts of the last article. Mr. Silvan Evans was the first to point this out as a future-ending (Skene, ii, 424). It is not "*-awd*, *-awdd*," however, but *-awt*, *-awd*, as we may see wherever it is a rhyming syllable, as in the above *llwyprawd*. In the old Welsh poetry it occurs often. It also occurs a few times in early-middle productions. Thus in Codex B of Brut Gruffudd ab Arthur the clause "et Gallicanos possidebit saltus," of Geoffrey's original, is rendered *a gwladoed Freinc a uedhawt* (*Myv.*, ii, 262). The Mabinogi of Kilhwch and Olwen (*Mab.*, ii, 201, 202) contains three examples: *bydhawt*, it will be, *methawd*, it will fail, *ymchoelawd*, it will turn. Ebel seems to regard the two last as used optatively (*Z.* 1097). Lady Charlotte Guest, adopting the sense naturally suggested by the context, translates them as future indicative.

I think this termination is not distinctively future, however, but another case of what in Welsh is a general fact, the use of the present to supply the place of a future. If so, we have in *-aut*, and probably also in *-aunt*, a remnant of the *ā*-conjugation. This view is favoured by the *crihot*, "vibrat", of the Luxemburg Glosses, which have *o* for *au* in final syllables. It is favoured also by a few examples in poetry, where the present tense would naturally be understood, as in the following proverb of the Gosymdaith (*Herg.*, 307): *gwisgawt coet kein gowyll*, the wood wears a fair hood.

XIX. The common middle Welsh conjugation of the perfect active indicative is *-eis*, *-eist*, *-awd(d)*, *-asom*, *-asawch*, *-asant*. The third singular, however, had besides *-awd(d)*, the endings *-wys*, *-as*, *-es*, and *-is*. To these I must add *-essit*, *-yssit*, *-sit*, of which there are evident examples in the early poetry, though they have

generally been confounded by translators with the similar terminations of the pluperfect passive impersonal.

The Gododin (*B. An.*, 71), in recounting the deeds of one of its heroes, says : *seinnyessyt e gledyf ym penn mameu*, his sword resounded in the head of mothers (that is, he killed the sons).

The following is from a religious poem in the *Book of Taliesin* (181):

Prif teyrnas a duc Ionas o perued kyt;
Kiwdawt Ninienen bu gwr llawen pregethyssit.

The Chief of Sovereignty brought Jonah from the belly of the whale;

To the city of Nineveh it was a joyful man that preached.

Kiwdawt is Latin "civitāt-"; *kyt* is Latin "cetus."

The translators in Skene recognise the perfect active in the above examples. Why not also in the following? *Kewssit da nyr gaho drwc* (*B. Tal.*, 148), he has found good who does not find evil. This aphorism, in a later form, appears in the Myvyrian collection (iii, 150): *cavas dda ni chavas ddrwg*, he has found good who has not found evil.

The next is from Cynddelw (*Myv.* i, 224):

Llary Einnyawn lluchdawn llochessid
Veirtyon—vab kynon clod venwyd.

Gentle Einnyawn, lavish of gifts, protected
The bards—the son of Cynon, the glory of wit.

The next is from Meilyr ab Gwalchmai (*Myv.*, i, 324):

Delyessid Yeuau yeuango deduyt
Diheu uab Duu nef yn dufyr echuyt.

John the young, the wise, held
The true Son of God in the water of the plain.

From the same (ib.): *prynessid mab Duu mad gerennhyt*, the Son of God purchased a blessed friendship.

In Brut Gruffudd ab Arthur (*Myv.*, ii, 249) there is an example of -assit : *ar gwenwyn hwnnw trwy lawer o amser ae llygrassyd*, and that poison [the Pelagian heresy] for a long time corrupted them. Geoffrey's original here has the pluperfect : "cujus venenum ipsos multis diebus affecerat." But the translation in the

Brut is free. The rest of the above examples, either on the face of them, or in view of the connexions in which they occur, are decisive, and indicate the perfect.

May we not compare here the *-sit* of Latin perfects in *si*?

xx. The Welsh perfect passive forms in *-at* and *-et* are doubtless perfect participles which passed into finite verbs by the habitual omission of the auxiliary,—the place of the participle being in the meantime supplied by the verbal adjective in *-etic*, with which Ebel compares Latin “*dediticius*,” “*facticius*,” “*suppositicius*,” etc. These changes must have taken place at a very early period; yet I find a few middle-Welsh examples where the participle, in composition with the auxiliary *oedd*, was, retains its proper meaning. I am not aware that they have been pointed out.

The following are from Brut Gruffudd ab Arthur: *keyssyaw y wlat ry-vanagadoed udunt* (*Myv.*, ii, 103), to seek the country which had been mentioned to them; *pym meyb hagen a anadoed ydaw* (*ib.*, 160), there had been born to him, however, five sons; *a megys y dysc-adoed ydaw*, *brywaw y pryvet a oruc* (*ib.*, 170), and as it had been taught him, he bruised the insects; *megys yd archadoed* (*ib.*, 286), as it had been commanded.

The following is a stanza of uncertain authorship, printed among the early-middle poems in the *Myvyrian* (i, 254):

Eurwas kyn lleas, yn llysoet enwawc
Mygedawc magadoet
O bob da defnytdoet;
O bob defnyt deifnyawc oet.

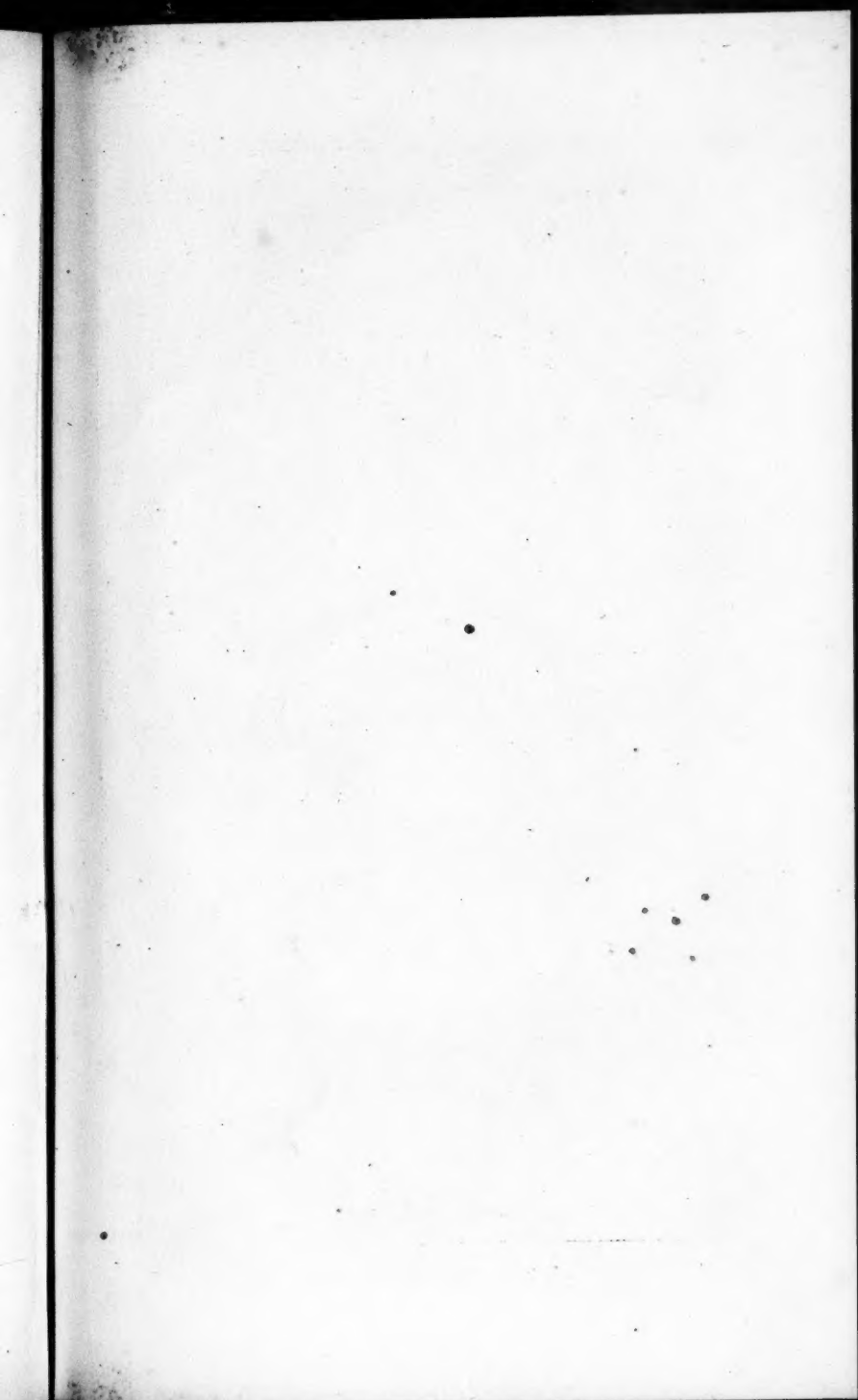
The illustrious youth, before he perished, had been bred in famous and grand courts. Of every good was he composed; in every matter he was skilled.

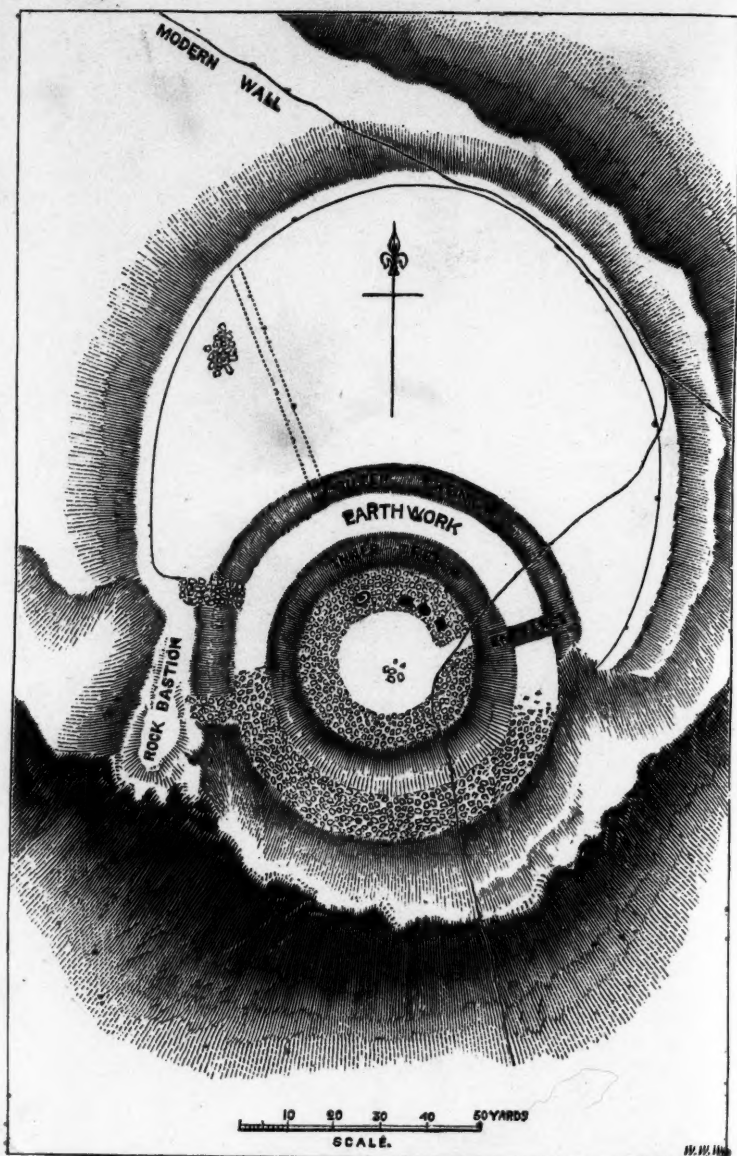
The verbs here to be noticed are, *managad-oedd*, *ganad-oedd*, *dyscad-oedd*, *archad-oedd*, *magad-oedd*, *defnyddad-oedd*. They are not imperfects, as the similar combinations in Armorican are, e. g., *oa caret*, was loved; but pluperfects, like the Latin “*amatus erat*.”

PENTYRCH, CARNARVONSHIRE.

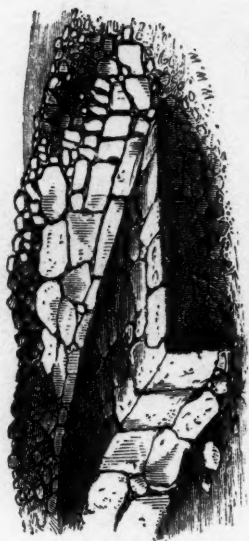
THE ancient fortress that forms the subject of the present notice is situated half a mile to the north-west of the village of Llangybi, in the hundred of Eifionydd, on the summit of an isolated hill named Carn Pentyrch, which commands on the one hand an extensive prospect of the surrounding country, together with nearly the whole of Cardigan Bay and the distant mountains of Merionethshire, whilst in the opposite direction the view is bounded by the lofty peaks of Yr Eifl, Gyrn Goch, and Gyrn Ddu. Tre'r Ceiri bears west-north-west, distant a little less than five miles; and about two and a half miles off to the north, the conical head of Pen y Gaer stands prominently forth. This stronghold still retains its outlines in tolerable preservation, and exhibits on a small scale most of the peculiarities characteristic of this class of remains. I imagine the hill to have taken its name from the shape of the entrenchments by which it is crowned: these, taking the form of the *torch* (pl. *tyrch*) torques, collar or wreath, encircle it as did that ornament the neck of the great and noble among the Britons. "Carn," in Welsh, is a term applied to anything heaped up, more especially mountain tops; thus we have in this same district Carn Madryn, Carn Bodfuan, Carn Guwch, and in the present instance Carn Pentyrch, "The hill with torqued summit."

To the south-west, south, and south-east the ground is precipitous, but to the north-west, north, and north-east there is a considerable extent of table-land before the hill begins to decline rapidly; on this latter side the greatest protection was needed, and here accordingly we find the strongest works. As will be seen from the accompanying plan, the remains consist of three lines of defence with intervening trenches on all

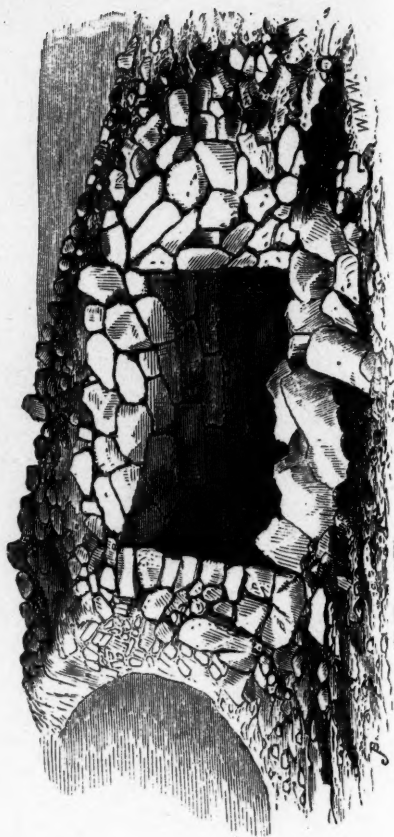




PENTTYRCH, CAERNARVONSHIRE.



SECTIONAL VIEW OF PARAPET, NORTH WALL, PENTYECH.



SQUARED CHAMBER, PENTYECH.

sides, excepting the south and south-east, where, owing to the steep slope and rocky nature of the ground there are but two without any trench. There is, however, a piece of rock to the west, forming a kind of natural bastion which has been taken advantage of, being united to the second line of defence by a cross wall at two points. The main or inner rampart, in form nearly circular, is composed entirely of stone and encloses an area of 78 feet diameter, on which at present there are no circular or other foundations, unless a few scattered stones near the centre indicate the position of some such structure. It has been much quarried into for material to build a high modern wall that comes up to and passes through the works on the east, but where least injured (*i. e.* to the north) it shows a thickness, at bottom, of about 18 feet. Here too, the parapet, which doubtless was originally carried all round, is most perfect, being 6 feet broad and paved with stones laid flatways; some few also of the facing stones of the inner side of the battlement remain here "in situ" (see engraving). On this same side in the thickness of the wall are seen traces of at least three chambers, one, apparently rectangular, measuring 6 feet by 4 feet and well faced on three sides (see engraving): the others much jumbled up, but probably circular. Some of the inner lower courses of masonry are tolerably perfect up to a height of 3 feet on the south-west. There is to the north-west a portion of the wall raised 10 feet above the level of the interior, having a circular depression at the top; it takes the form of a ruined tower or site of a beacon, although probably it may be merely of modern origin and connected with the ordnance survey.

Outside the stone rampart to the north is a trench 20 feet wide, to which succeeds the second line of defence, here consisting of an earthwork 35 feet wide and from 10 to 12 feet high; then there follows another ditch 16 feet broad, and finally, at a distance of 60 yards, comes the outer protection of all, which has been nearly levelled and has a modern wall built upon it for some

distance. This (probably an earthwork in parts at all events) starting from near the rock bastion takes a large curve outwards, and falls in again with the second line of defence not far from the supposed entrance. There is a remarkable wall, or at least the foundation of one, marked on the plan by dotted lines, running across the part enclosed between the outer and second lines of defence; it is 9 feet broad and consists of two parallel rows of stones set on end, the intervening space having been apparently filled with rubble, an arrangement reminding one forcibly of the style of masonry in use at Dinas Dinorwig near Llanddeiniolen, Carnarvonshire, and at Lligwy and Bwrdd Arthur in Anglesey; it dies off towards its outer extremity, but is carried at the other end right into the ditch, at the bottom of which is a hole. The entrance is difficult to trace, but may I think be made out at a point to the east where the modern wall crosses, the builders of which perhaps took advantage of that depression to the level of the natural soil for securing a firm foundation. Here there are openings through the inner and second lines of defence, in the former of which two or three courses of masonry are visible on the side next to the squared chamber; after passing the outer opening the approach turns somewhat sharply to the south-east, being there bounded on one side by a row of upright stones; from thence a beaten track winds round the hill to its southern side, and so down into the valley towards Llangybi. There is a heap of shattered rock, marked on the plan, close to the remains of the transverse wall before mentioned, and at the distance of a furlong to the north-west, upon somewhat rising ground, there is a much larger pile of rocks named "Maen Llwyd," perhaps surmounted by a cairn and used in connection with the fortress as a look-out or beacon station. Such is this most interesting fortified post, which, whether we regard it as a refuge for the inhabitants of the surrounding lowland district to betake themselves to on the approach of an enemy, or else

as an outpost to Tre'r Ceiri (with which communication by signal would be easy) so as to give warning of the coming foe and check his advance, must have formed an important link in the chain of defensive arrangements for the protection of this part of the country. I may add, that although probably unconnected with Pentyrch, there are indications of a paved way between Llangybi and Llanarmon, running nearly north and south. I have had no opportunity of tracing it northwards beyond the former village, but there is a strong presumption of its being met with near the farm of Pentyrch Uchaf, and thence by Pensarn in the direction of Hengwm, Bron yr Erw and Tan y Clawdd in the parish of Clynnog.

W. WYNN WILLIAMS.

Bodewryd, Anglesey: Dec. 12, 1872.

ON THE WELSH RECORDS IN THE TIME OF THE BLACK PRINCE.

AFTER the declaration of the unwritten laws and customs of Wales, known as the Laws of Howel Dda, no document throws a greater light on the subject of the laws and customs of Wales than the *Record of Carnarvon*,¹ edited by Sir Henry Ellis, whose able and exhaustive introduction calls the reader's attention to and illustrates everything, which may be gleaned from the volume before him.

The Record itself is transcribed from a MS. of the time of Henry VII, in which the records have been copied without regard to date; as the date of some can only be inferred from their contents, some little confusion arises in the perusal of them.

With a view to a better arrangement and understanding of the subject, it may be well to give a brief

¹ Record Commission, 1838.

enumeration of the contents of the MS. and to state, where a doubt arises, what is the probable age of each record before any use is made of it.

1. Extent of the counties of Carnarvon and Anglesey made before John de Delves, deputy of Richard Earl of Arundel, Justiciar of North Wales, 26 Edw. III, and a jury of twelve freemen on the examination of each tenant, whether freeman or villein.

2. Statutum Walliæ made at Rhuddlan, 12 Edw. I.

3. Certificate of bailiffs of the city of Hereford (22 Edw. III) to the mayor and bailiffs of the town of Rhuddlan of the liberties of the city of Hereford, which confirms the notion of Mr. Black that the laws and customs of Hereford (as printed in the *Journal* of the British Archæological Society for 1871) were not then in existence.

4. A series of minutes (without date), entered probably from time to time in the records of North Wales, of ordinances in addition to Stat. Walliæ.

5. A short entry of the conviction and forfeiture of the lands and effects of Griffith Says before Richard de Stafford and others at Conway, 44 Edw. III, from which Sir H. Ellis has arrived at the conclusion that the documents which follow are of that date.

6. Records of proceedings before Richard de Stafford and other justices itinerant in North Wales on writs of *quo warranto* at the instance of the Black Prince. Sir H. Ellis says, in reference to these proceedings, "The first of them is dated 44 Edw. III; the rest, taken before the same justices, all appear to belong to the same progress or circuit;" but in a note he entertains a doubt whether they were all taken at the same time, and remarks that Matthew Bishop of Bangor, one of the persons against whom a writ of *quo warranto* was issued, died in 1357, 31 Edw. III. Now, in this case it is clear that the hearing took place before 25 Edw. III; for the claim of the bishop to hold fairs and markets, which was disallowed on the hearing by the same justices, was regranted and confirmed to the bishop, with express

reference to the justices' decision, by letters patent¹ of the Black Prince, 8 Oct., 25 Edward III. Again, in the case of the Prior of Bedd Gelert, the proceedings appear to have been taken seventy-seven years after the date of a grant, which proved to be a forgery, of Llewelyn ab Gruffydd in 1271, so that the hearing must have taken place in 22 Edw. III, 1348. Queen Isabella was also summoned, and she died in 1357; in addition the circuit of Thomas de Aldon and his associates, 8 Edw. III, is referred to in most of the proceedings as the last preceding iter. The view that all the proceedings took place on the same circuit is supported by the fact that in every case, save one, the morrow of the feast of the Holy Trinity is fixed for a trial before a jury at Conway of all disputed matters of fact. Taking this into consideration, and that the Prince's Commission is dated 26 June, 17 Edw. III, the probable date of these proceedings is 22 Edw. III.

7. Record of proceedings for recovery of possession of Ednevet Loyt of lands in the Commot of Dynllaen, held of the king in villenage, before John de la Pole, Justiciar of North Wales, 7 Ric. II.

8. Minutes of petitions of communities and individuals to Edward II, when Prince of Wales, and his council at Kenyngton, 33 Edw. I, and of the answers made to the same, and delivered to the justiciar under the Prince's privy seal. These petitions were presented from time to time, as the successive petitions from Newborough sufficiently show. Sir H. Ellis has unaccountably attributed the date of these petitions to 33 Edw. III, and has added a note, calling attention to the letters patent, 9 Edw. II, "*Pro hominibus North Wallie de consuetudinibus observandis*," as containing a reference to similar petitions in the time of Edward I, whereas the reference in those letters patent is obviously to the petitions incorporated in the record of Carnarvon. The title ought to settle the question, as "*Edwardi*"

¹ *Inspeximus* grant of Richard II, Rec. Carn., 254.

² Rymer's *Fœdera* (2nd Ed.), vol. iii, p. 548.

occurs without addition, but the subject matter of the petitions removes all doubt as to their date; for instance, the petition of the burgesses of Newborough for a renewal of their charter, that the name of Rhosfeir might be changed to Newborough, and that they might have the same charter as Rhuddlan, a petition which was granted by the Prince's charter, 3 May, 31 Edw. I.

These are followed by a series of documents which it is for the present purpose unnecessary to enumerate, and in the supplement by an Extent of the greater part of the county of Merioneth, supposed to have been taken 7 Henry V.

The Roll of Fealty and Presentments, 17 Edward III, which is now for the first time printed,¹ might well have preceded the valuable collection in the Record of Carnarvon, as it sets out the Kings' and Princes' letters patent, under which the commissioners acted, and narrates many additional facts. Read alone it is comparatively uninteresting; but when read as part of the proceedings to which it gave rise, it yields much valuable information, and so an account will be given of its contents with illustrations of the subjects, which a perusal of it suggests, with a view to further elucidate the state and condition of the Principality at the time of and after its conquest by the first and greatest Edward.

In 1333 King Edward III created his son Edward, afterwards so celebrated as the Black Prince, Earl of Chester, and granted to him the county of Chester with the castles of Chester, Rhuddlan, and Flint. He was created Prince of Wales in the Parliament 12th of May, 1343, and the grant to him of the Principality was preceded by his investiture with a circlet, ring, and rod.² By letters patent under the great seal, 28th of June, 1343, the king granted to him the principality of Wales, with the lordship, castle, town and county of Carnarvon,

¹ Mr. Wynne of Peniarth, in an early number of the *Arch. Camb.*, published an extract from this Roll relative to Harlech.

² Sir H. Nicolas' *Historic Peerage*.

the lordships, castles, and towns of Conway, Criccieth, Beaumaris, and Harlech, the lordships and counties of Anglesey and Merioneth, the lordship, castle, town and county of Carmarthen, the lordship, castle, and town of Lampader Vawr,¹ the lordship and seneschalcy of Cantref Mawr,² the lordship, castle, and county of Cardigan, the lordships, castles, and towns of Emlyn, Builth, Haverford and Montgomery, and the lordships and lands formerly of Rees ab Meredith,³ including Dynevour and Drosselyn (Dryslwyn), with all their rights and liberties; and by the same letters patent the king deputed William de Emeldon, his clerk, to take possession of the principality and deliver seisin of it to the prince or his attornies. William de Emeldon was also directed to survey the want of repair of the castles, and take an account of the provisions and arms, and to deliver the arms and provisions there found to the persons appointed by the prince. William de Emeldon thereupon seised into the king's hands the Principality.

The prince by letters patent under his privy seal, dated at Kenyngton, 26th June, 17 Edward III, appointed Henry de Ferrers, Richard de Stafford, Piers de Gildesburgh, his treasurer, Richard de la Pole, and Hugh de Berwick, or any two or more of them, of whom H. de Ferrers, or in his default, Richard de Stafford was to be chief, to receive possession of the Principality and to demand and take recompence for him and in his name of all his loyal subjects of the Principality, and to do what else was necessary on his behalf.

Henry de Ferrers died about this time, and so R. de Stafford acted as chief of the commission, with R. de la Pole and Hugh de Berwick.

On their circuit the Bishop of St. Asaph attended at

¹ Llanbadarn Fawr.

² Comprising the commots (in Carmarthenshire) of Cethinog, Elvydh, Yehdryd, and Widigada. (*Myv. Arch.*)

³ Castle of Dynevour and lands of Maynertylan, Mathlaen, Cayo, and Mabelven. See agreement between the King and Rees ab Meredith, 5 Ed. I (vol. ii, p. 81, Rymer).

St. Asaph on the 31st of July, 1343, and took the oath of fealty.

The commissioners next visited Conway, one of the privileged towns of North Wales, of which some account will be presently given, on the 1st of August. There Thomas de Upton took his oath of office as constable of the castle, and then as mayor of the town; the two bailiffs of the town took their oaths of office, and then Matthew, Bishop of Bangor, and the burgesses, one after the other, attended and did their fealty to the Prince.

Inquiry was then made of the burgesses and tenants what aid they would grant for the repair of the castle on the Prince's accession, to which they made answer that King Edward after his conquest of Wales ordained the burgesses to be his garnishers in his town and required nothing more of them, that Edward II and Edward III confirmed what he had done and that on account of the previous wars and contentions in those parts they were so impoverished as to be almost unable to maintain themselves, and so they were then unable to give aid to the Prince. All the arms, provisions, and other things in the castle, being first valued by a jury and enumerated in two indentures, were then delivered by W. de Emeldon to the commissioners, who handed them over to the constable of the castle.

Similar proceedings took place at Beaumaris on the 3rd of August, John de Warwick being constable of the castle and mayor; he also took his oath of office as sheriff of Anglesey. John de Housom, seneschal of Queen Isabella for the commot of Menai, which she held under a grant for her life, took the oath to regard the Prince's¹ interests, and the tenants and others in Anglesey attended and did their fealty to the Prince before the commissioners. Judging from the state of the garrisons kept at the Castles of Conway and Beaumaris, a feeling of security from the chance of any outbreak on the part of the Welsh prevailed, for it appears by the presentments of

¹ "Essendi intendentis Domino Principi."

the juries of those towns that the constable of each castle received yearly as his fee 100 marcs for the keeping and garrisoning of the castle, and that it was his duty to keep a chaplain, a watchman, and sixteen men as the garrison, but that the number actually kept at Conway was sometimes ten, at others eight, and at times as low as six, and at Beaumaris the number was from ten to twelve and a watchman. Looking at the ordinance for the safe keeping of the castles in North Wales (2 Edward III)¹ and contrasting the number of men-at-arms, horse and foot, and the number of archers directed to be kept at each castle, a thought occurs that the heavy levy in the preceding year by Richard, Earl of Arundel, the Justiciar, of 498 lancers, of whom Carnarvonshire was to supply 249, for the war in Brittany,² may have drained the county of all the available soldiers and have been another cause of the great reduction in the garrisons.

On the 5th of August the commissioners attended at Carnarvon, where John de Burton, as constable of the Castle and mayor, the two bailiffs, and coroner took their oaths of office, and each burgess attended and did his fealty. Following them, Thomas de Upton, as sheriff for Carnarvonshire, and the several woodwards took the oaths of their offices, and the tenants and others in the county did their fealty.

Next the ceremony of the delivery of a new seal of office by the commissioners to John de Pyrye, as Chamberlain of the Exchequer of Carnarvon, took place in the presence of the Bishop of Bangor and the assembled county. Proclamation was made that the old seal was of no avail, and it was delivered to W. de Emeldon to be deposited in the King's Chancery. The new Chamberlain was then directed to receive the oath of office of the Rhingylls, Raglots, and other ministers, who were accountants to the exchequer at Carnarvon.

To the inquiry what aid they were prepared to give

¹ *Arch. Camb.*, 3rd Series, vol. viii.

² *Rymer*, vol. v, p. 353.

to the Prince, the chief men (magnates) and others of the counties of Carnarvon and Anglesey obtained leave to defer their answer until Michaelmas following.

Robert de Helpston, mason, John de Mere, carpenter and keeper of the engines, the plumber, tiler, armourer and smith (probably the master workmen of each trade employed in the Castle) successively took the oath of office. It appears from the petitions before referred to that in the time of the first Prince of Wales the master of the works at the Castle held his Court, and had jurisdiction in cases of breaches of contract over his workmen.

Next the Bishop of Bangor, the abbots, priors, and clergy were asked what aid they would give, and obtained leave to delay their answer until the next feast of the Nativity of the Virgin at Shrewsbury. Before the proceedings at Carnarvon terminated, a minute was made that John de Burton, the deputy of the Earl of Arundel, Justiciar of North Wales, delivered no rolls or minutes of the Justiciar's office when required so to do.

The commissioners proceeded to Criccieth on the 7th of August and to Harlech on the 9th of August. At these towns they in like manner received the oath of office of the constables of castles and mayors (William de Hopton and Bartholomew de Salle) and others, and the fealty of the burgesses.

At Harlech Howel ab Gronow, as sheriff of Merionethshire, took his oath of office. The Abbot of Cymmer attended and did his fealty, and the non-attendance of the abbots of Strata Marcella and Basingwerk and of Griffith de Glyndwrwy were recorded.¹ Next the barons, whose names are specified, of Edeyrnion and Abertanaut² with the commonalty of the county attended and did their fealty.

They also obtained leave to adjourn their answer as to an aid until Michaelmas.

¹ Probably grandfather of Owen Glyndwr. See Powell's *Hist. of Wales*, p. 182.

² Abertanant?

Before giving an account of the commissioners' further progress it may be well to mention the special privileges which the towns of North Wales enjoyed. In all his dealings, whether as Prince or King, Edward I appears to have recognized that Wales was not to be won by mere conquest, and could only be permanently united to England by acts of conciliation and clemency. That this was his study and desire is shown by his declaration in the treaty with Llewelyn ab Griffith¹ and his proclamations after his conquest that all who would submit to his allegiance should enjoy the same rights and liberties, and hold their lands subject to the same payments and services as theretofore;² and also by his maintenance of the existing laws of Wales with such additions and corrections as appeared to him and his council necessary after careful consideration.

In the acquisition of North Wales he probably perused and acted on the wise counsels of Giraldus³ to the would-be conqueror of Wales to build castles in fit places in the interior of the country, to clear ways through the woods, and grant privileges to Chester and the towns on and to the west of the Severn; for soon after the conquest he endeavoured to consolidate the footing he had obtained in North Wales, by creating a number of borough towns, adjoining for the most part one of his castles and colonising them with English, on whom he might rely in case of any fresh outbreak.

Carnarvon, Beaumaris, Harlech, Criccieth, Bala, Rhuddlan, and somewhat later Newborough, each received charters of incorporation and additional privileges by subsequent proclamations. The names of the burgesses (17 Edward III) are almost all English.

As a rule a fee farm rent was reserved, but every encouragement was given to the town, and, in the case of Beaumaris, no rent was required to be paid for ten

¹ Rymer, vol. ii, p. 89.

² Preamble *Stat. Wallie.*

³ *Descriptio Cambriæ*. "Qualiter gens ista sit expugnanda." (218, 221, 223.)

years after its foundation. The privileges granted by each charter were similar with slight exceptions.

The town was constituted a borough and the townsmen free burgesses. The constable of the adjoining castle was to be the mayor, and the burgesses were to elect yearly from themselves two bailiffs, and present them to the mayor. Each town had a prison for offenders (except in cases of life and death, when the burgesses and others indicted were to be imprisoned in default of bail in the castle). All lands assigned to the borough were to be disforested. No Jews were to dwell within the borough. No sheriff was to enter there by virtue of his office, except in Pleas of the Crown. The borough was constituted a merchant gild with a right to take toll on merchandize entering (hansa), and no one could market there without leave of the burgesses. The villein who stayed and held land in the town and was in the gild, and paid scot and lot for a year and a day, could no longer be claimed by his lord and became a freedman.

Then occur the usual Saxon general words used in grants of that period: "Sok and sak," the holding of a court and cognizance of pleas; "tol," the right to take toll on things bought and sold; "Theam," the right to tax their villeins and their progeny; "Infangene-thef," the right to try and sentence a thief caught in the act within the borough, and in case he did not submit to trial in the borough court, to send him to the next gaol of the Prince, in order that justice might be there done; and other words, which carried an exemption from toll, taxes, works and services in England and elsewhere. Other privileges granted to the burgesses were freedom from arrest of person and seizure of goods within the principality, unless they were sureties or debtors, from loss of their goods by their servants' fault; the right of successors to the goods of their deceased relative, testate or intestate; freedom from conviction of an offence by any other than a jury of burgesses, and from interference of strangers in any

matter relating to the privileges of the borough ; such cases being regulated according to the liberties of the city of Hereford, which provided for the impanelling of a jury, one half of burgesses and the other half of citizens or burgesses of a neighbouring town of the same condition.¹

In the case of Bala the English residents were the burgesses ; the borough was to be inclosed with a ditch and stone wall, and prisoners charged with capital offences were to be taken to Harlech Castle.

Newborough, as before stated, did not receive a charter until 31 Edward I ; its privileges, which were similar to those of the other towns, were granted with reference to the charter to Rhuddlan, and the burgesses were allowed by Richard de Stafford and his fellow justices to elect a mayor, being an Englishman, of their fellow burgesses on payment of a fine of 100s. Under the name of Rhosfeir this town had previously enjoyed some privileges. By a series of petitions to the first Prince of Wales they obtained the right to hold markets, leave that the constable of Carnarvon Castle should be their mayor, a change of name to Newborough, and ultimately their charter.

The burgesses of Harlech held their town, including all escheated land within the Commot of Ardudwy, at a fee farm rent, payable to Sir Walter de Manny for his life.²

With a view to further promote the prosperity of these towns, ordinances and proclamations were made that no one in North Wales, save dwellers at a distance, should buy or sell cattle or other merchandise, except small articles, such as butter, cheese, and milk, save in one of these towns, or brew ale for sale within eight leagues of it. Each house was to send one person

¹ The dates of the charters were as follow : Carnarvon, Rhuddlan, and Conway, 8 Sept., 12 Ed. I ; Harlech and Criccieth, 22 Nov., 13 Ed. I ; Bala, 1 June, 17 Ed. I ; Beaumaris, 15 Sept., 24 Ed. I ; Newborough, 31 Ed. I.

² Presentments, 17 Ed. III, No. 16.

weekly to market in order to increase the number at the market, and in order to keep up the number of inhabitants no one burgess could hold more than one burgage tenement without license. Orders were made, on the petition of the burgesses of Beaumaris complaining of the withdrawal of people from their market to Newborough, that the former order that the three nearest commots of Anglesey should market at Beaumaris should be enforced, and that all coasting vessels should offer their merchandise at Beaumaris for sale. This town contained 154 burgess tenements in 10 Edw. III.¹ It will be observed that there is no actual prohibition in any of the charters of a Welshman becoming a burgess; although in the case of Newborough it was stipulated that the mayor should be an Englishman; it appears, however, by the minutes of ordinances of Record that a Welshman was prohibited by order of the conqueror from acquiring any lands or tenements in the walled English towns on pain of forfeiture of the same, and from wearing arms at market towns and in churches under a penalty of loss of his arms and one year's imprisonment. The privileges granted and exercised by these towns appear to have been viewed as excessive by the Black Prince's advisers, for in each case a writ of *quo warranto* was issued, and the claims of the burgesses were only allowed by the justices after the production of their charters, and a strenuous assertion of their rights.

The unusual privileges exercised by some of the religious orders and ecclesiastics in North Wales likewise attracted the Prince's attention, and so the abbots of Conway, Cymmer, and Bardsey, the prior of Bedd Gelert and Bishop of Bangor were summoned to show by what authority they exercised them. It may suffice to refer more particularly to the cases of the abbots of Conway and Bardsey.

Llewelyn ab Iorwerth in 1198 granted to the Cistercian monks of Aberconwy a freedom from the cus-

¹ "Original Documents," *Arch. Camb.*, p. xviii.

tomary provision in Wales of food and drink for men, horses, dogs, and birds, and the entertainment of the Prince's ministers, of which mention is made in the Laws of Howel Dda; a right to regulate the affairs of the monastery without interference, to wreck on their own shores, and to their own ships and goods when wrecked elsewhere; freedom from toll, passage and pontage; license to buy and sell on their lands; free passage on all ferries; the sole use of an iron mark for their animals, freedom from suit in any lay court, and from claim or action on account of the reception of any person into their order, unless the claim was made within the year of probation; the right to erect mills on waters running between their lands and the Prince's lands, and to receive into their order the Prince's freemen, villeins, and men who placed themselves under his protection,¹ and all who had the first tonsure, and to hold lands in frankalmoign free from all secular exactions. Llewelyn ab Griffith confirmed this grant, and Edward I, when Prince, in recompence for the site of the original abbey and lands adjoining, and of the grange of Creuddyn, which the abbot and monastery had surrendered into his hands, granted to the abbot and monks, whose monastery he founded anew at Maenan, the vill of Maenan with its appurtenances, and the right to accept all reasonable donations of lands with sok and sak, tol (the right to tax their villeins) theam, infangenethef, utfangenethef (the right of executing on the gallows (furcas) at Maenan any their men sentenced elsewhere in Wales by the justices to be hung, homsoken (the amerciaments of their men and tenants) and other general words, under which the abbot claimed an exemption for the monastery and their freemen from all tolls, payments, works, and services. Those grants were confirmed by Edward III, and by the Black Prince. The justices on the hearing of the case decided that all the privileges claimed were expressly granted and could not be taken away by their decision.

¹ "Liberos meos, spadarios, et homines de advocacione."

The abbot of the Cistercian Abbey of Cymmer also claimed under a grant of Llewelyn ab Iorwerth (confirmed 6 March, 17 Edward I) for his abbey a right of fishing in all waters and shores of the sea; all goods of the monastery wrecked, wherever found; to fell trees and pursue and kill game, and to agist animals in their woods and lands; to dig and carry away metals and minerals, which might be reduced to another form, and sea coal¹ and other minerals, which could not be so reduced, and the right to accept a lease of lands in mortmain. The justices held that as the abbot was an ecclesiastical person, the rights claimed under the grants from the time of the conquest and before still remained in the Church of Cymmer, and so adjudicated in favour of the abbot's claims.

In the case of the Bishop of Bangor those portions of his claims, which rested on prescription, were disallowed, and those which were supported by grants were allowed (save in the case of fairs and markets, which were disallowed as contrary to the conqueror's ordinances relative to the borough towns, but they were afterwards under an arrangement with the justices re-granted to the abbot by the Black Prince, as before stated, in 25 Edward III. The same course was adopted by the justices in the case of the abbot of Bardsey, but his claim to have amobyrr, and to tax his villeins was allowed, as a necessary incident to the tenure of his lands.

Before passing to another subject it may be here mentioned that² no one in North Wales could be ordained³ to holy orders without leave of the king or prince, and that celibacy does not appear to have been enforced on the clergy in North Wales by the diocesan, although the prince refused the petition of Matthew, Archdeacon of Anglesey, that he might give a piece of land to his daughter, alleging as a reason that he ought not to have a daughter or heirs, "*pro peccato evitando.*"

¹ "Carbones maritimos."

² Petitions, 33 Ed. I.

³ "Coronari."

On the 11th August the commissioners, pursuing their circuit from North Wales, arrived at Llanbadarn Fawr, where Sir John de Montgomery, as constable of the castle, and the two bailiffs took their oaths of office, and the tenants of the town, who were chiefly of Welsh extraction, attended and did their fealty. The office of mayor does not appear to have existed at this time in any of the towns of West and South Wales. Llanbadarn received a charter (6 Edward I), creating¹ it a free borough, and granting to the burgesses the right to inclose it with a fosse and wall and other privileges, less extensive than those of the North Wales boroughs, but including the right to have a merchant gild cum hansa, soc and sac, tol and theam, infangenethef and freedom from toll and other customs and exactions in England and elsewhere, with all other liberties which the burgesses of Montgomery enjoyed; a right to hold fairs and a market, and a like provision as to the enfranchisement of a villein as in the North Wales charters.

On the commissioners' inquisition the jury presented that the land of Llys Newydd in the commot of Mefenydd and twenty acres of meadow in the commot of Geneu'r Glyn, with certain services or works of carriage from Aberbaghan and Trefulleyn, belonged to the castle, that the King's chamberlain took one barrel of herrings as a prise from every small vessel, of the yearly value of 20s., which belonged to the castle, and that the constable of the castle by virtue of his office reserved for himself the right of fishing in the rivers Rheidol and Ystwith. The jury likewise made a further presentment that the chief men (magnates) of the commots of Cardiganshire usurped to themselves all mountains and woods under the name of forest, and made there tenements, houses, and meadows, which belong to the Principality, of the yearly value of £20 and upwards. At Llanbadarn William Denys, as seneschal of Cardiganshire and Coroner, attended and took his oath

¹ Charter Roll, 6 Ed. I, No. 24.

of office; all the ministers, who were accountants to the Prince's exchequer at Carnarvon also attended and took the oath of office before the new chamberlain. The commonalty of the seneschalcy, many of whose names are given, and the abbot of Strata Florida, also attended and did their fealty. They deferred their answer as to what aid they would give until Michaelmas. The jury afterwards (among other matters) presented that the chief seat of the lords and barons of Wales was formerly at Cardigan, and that causes used to be heard and decided according to the law of Wales, and not according to the law of England, at the County Court there.

On the following day, 12th August, the commissioners were at Emlyn, where Llewelyn ab Wilym, deputy of Gilbert Lord Talbot, the constable and receiver, took the oaths of his office, and afterwards as bailiff of the town; the commonalty of the lordship then attended and did their fealty.

At Cardigan on the 14th August William Denys again attended, as seneschal and keeper of the Rolls of Cardiganshire, and took the oaths of his offices, as did also John Matthew, the prepositus of the town, which enjoyed similar liberties to the town of Carmarthen.¹ The commonalty of the town and of the commot of Isgoed then attended and did their fealty. The jury presented that the English County Court was held at Cardigan on a Tuesday, and the names of the suitors there. They likewise presented that William Turberville was constable of the Castle of Cardigan under the King's grant, with a yearly fee of 100s. Among the suitors at the County Court the name of the Master of Slebeche is mentioned. The Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem had two preceptories in Wales, Halston, near Oswestry, and Slebeche, in Pembrokeshire. At each, in accordance with the rules of their order, they exercised a large hospitality in bread and ale to the numerous applicants who flocked

¹ See charter, Meyrick's *Hist. of Cardiganshire*.

there day after day,¹ deriving their income as well from their lands as from yearly collections, under the name of Confraria, in England free gifts, but in Wales a yearly sum of one penny, recoverable by distress of each householder who had goods of the value of £10. On the report of his justiciars King Edward confirmed² the privileges, which their order appeared to have previously enjoyed in Wales, of free chase in all Crown lands in South Wales; a free court with jurisdiction over their tenants, except in cases of life and limb; freedom for them and their tenants from all services, aids and works, amobyr or leirwit³ of the daughters of their villeins, and a specified portion of the goods on death and amerciements of any villein given to the hospital in frankalmoign, with the right to the yearly collection before referred to.

Haverford was the next town on the circuit. On the 15th August William Harald, seneschal, constable and receiver of the castle, did fealty and took the oath of each office. The three bailiffs of the town and the bailiff of the lordship foreign also took the oaths, and the commonalty of the town and lordship, and the prior of Haverford did their fealty. To the request of an aid for the Prince they made answer that if the Prince visited those parts they would do for him what they had a right to expect, free and of desert, from their lord the Prince and other answer gave they none. The jury presented that the castle was of stone, covered with lead and used as a residence for the lord and his ministers, for the defence of the country and for a gaol, and that there were two curtilages within its circuit. The jury for Haverford foreign presented that James Kelyng held one knight's fee, and that there were twelve knights' fees held by military service.

¹ "Et pluribus aliis supervenientibus de Wallia qui multum conflunt de die in diem et sunt magni devastores et sunt imponderosi." (Compotus of Philip de Thame, prior of the order in England, for 1338, under "Slebech". V. p. 35, *Knights Hospitallers*. Camden Society.)

² 17 June, 12 Ed. I.

³ A payment to the lord on marriage or incontinence.

The town of Carmarthen appears to have been recognised as a borough from an early period. Henry III, on 22nd July, 1226, granted to the burgesses their freedom from the payment of tolls, passage, and pontage, and all customs, and his son Edward, when Prince, by a charter (confirmed 41 Henry III) granted to them all the laws and customs which they had enjoyed in the time of King John; an exemption from loss of their goods in servants' keeping by reason of the transgression or forfeiture of their servants; that the relatives of a burgess who died testate, or intestate, might have his goods; regulations as to the liability of a debtor and his surety; cognisance, as theretofore, of offences committed within the borough; that no one who could find bail should be taken to the castle for anyailable offence; that no burgess should be compelled to lend his bailiff more than 12d., and that inquisitions foreign to the borough should be made by free tenants of the country only. On the 9th December, 13 Edward I, he granted another charter to the borough, by which, after stating that the Welsh of Elved, Dercles,¹ Widigada, Yskennen, Mahathan,² Commot Pervedd, and Hirvrin, in the last war his enemies, had submitted themselves wholly to his allegiance, he, for the improvement of Carmarthen and defence of the neighbouring county, granted to the burgesses and all others of whatever condition of the town of Carmarthen and old Carmarthen, a right of common and a right to cut down and carry away the underwood, oak, and other trees in the woods of Mahathan and other districts before named, in which on account of the thickness of the trees depredations and homicides were frequently committed, and vested those woods in the burgesses accordingly. Edward III granted the burgesses immunity from murage, pannage, quay and anchorage dues on their goods and merchandise throughout the realm; jurisdiction of offences within the borough against the assise of bread and ale, and assay of measures and weights, and a right

¹ Derllys?² Mallaen?

to try all borough matters, save where the crown was interested. Richard II,¹ in 1386, confirmed the previous charters, gave the burgesses of New Carmarthen power to elect a mayor, two bailiffs, and a coroner, and referring to the injuries and oppressions which the burgesses had suffered from the Welsh, directed that they should not be judged or convicted by any of that nation in the counties of Carmarthen or Cardigan, but by true Englishmen only, and that the County Court and Sessions should be held there.

The commissioners arrived at Carmarthen on the 15th August, where Rees ab Griffith² (Chevalier), deputy of Gilbert Lord Talbot the justiciar of West and South Wales, and seneschal of Cantref Mawr; Walter atte Berwick, seneschal of Carmarthen and constable of the castle; and Bernard Dun, the sheriff, took the oaths of their several offices. The commonalty of the county and of Cantref Mawr, the prior of St. John the Evangelist, Carmarthen, the abbots of Whitland, Talley and Strata Florida, and Pontius, prior of St. Cleres, attended and did their fealty.

They were followed by Rees ab Griffith ab Howel, Richard de Penrhos, Richard de Stakepool, and David ab Llewelyn ab Philip, who did their fealty, as barons by tenure; the absence of the Earls of Pembroke and Huntingdon, and of James Lord Audley, who also held by baron's tenure, being recorded.

Walter atte Berwick then, as seneschal for Henry of Lancaster, Earl of Derby, claimed for the earl the castle, town and county of Carmarthen and Cantref Mawr under two grants (16 and 17 Edward III) for ten years; livery of seisin was granted to the seneschal in

¹ Charter Roll, 9 and 10 Ric. II, No. 10.

² Rees ab Griffith was son-in-law of Lord Talbot. He is afterwards mentioned at Builth, and he is probably identical with the Welsh Baron Rees ab Griffith ab Howel, and with Rees ab Griffith to whom Edward II in 1316 directed a commission to raise forces in South Wales on the occasion of Llewelyn Bren's insurrection. (Rymer, vol. iii, p. 548.)

the earl's name, he doing to the Prince the services and paying the rents reserved. On an appeal being made to them for an aid for the Prince, the men of the county and seneschalcy said that many of the magnates of the county had not attended, and that in their absence they could give no answer. They, therefore, obtained leave to defer their answer until Michaelmas, in order that they might in the meantime confer with the chief men of the county.

Henry Gower, Bishop of St. David's, when required to do his fealty, said that he had received the King's summons to attend his council at Westminster on Wednesday after the feast of the Nativity of the Virgin, and would then in his own person approach the Prince and willingly do all that of right he was bound to do. He likewise promised to then state what aid the clergy would give.

Proclamation was then made of the grant of a new seal to John de Pyrye, as chamberlain of West and South Wales, and that no one should obey other than the Prince's new seal. The old seal of office, with a silver chain attached, was then delivered by Thomas de Castle Godrich, the previous chamberlain, to the commissioners, who put it into a bag, sealed with their seal, to be taken by William de Emeldon to the King's Chancery.

Thomas de Castle Godrich also delivered to the commissioners a chest bound with iron, containing a number of rolls relating to pleas of the Crown, sheriff's returns, transcripts of inquisitions, and fines for the counties of Cardigan and Carmarthen, and a volume containing the statutes of the realm, which were all handed over to the new chamberlain. The jury, among other matters, presented that the lords and free tenants of Yskennen, Kemmeys, Builth, and all lords and free tenants as well within liberties as without, from Pwll Cynan on the south and the river Dyfi on the north, and the whole lordship of Builth on the east as far as the western marches, were bound to come to the County

Court of Carmarthen for eight days at the assizes and any juries, except the Earl of Pembroke and his tenants.

At Drosselan and Dynevour¹ on the 19th August the constables of the castles, Rees ab Griffith and George de Chabenor took the oaths of office, and the townsmen, whose names are nearly all English, did their fealty.

A curious entry next occurs in the roll as to the reception of the commissioners at Builth on the 21st of August. The Lordship of Builth, from its situation and the large extent of waste and mountainous land which it contained, was probably more inaccessible and less under control at this period than any other part of Wales. Owen ab Ievan, deputy of Philip ab Rees, constable and custos of the castle, failed to obey the King's summons and absented himself on the day named, ordering David Goch, the porter of the castle, not to permit William de Emeldon or the commissioners to enter.

On the porter's refusal to admit them he was taken into custody, and on their entry William de Emeldon, having seised it into the King's hands, delivered the castle with the lordship to the commissioners, who committed the custody of the castle to Rees ab Griffith; at his request the porter was released from prison; the late constable was attached and sureties were taken for his appearance to answer the King for his contempt.

Rees ab Griffith, as new constable and custos, and John le Ferour, bailiff of the town, and many of the town and lordship then readily did their fealty, obtaining a delay for their answer as to an aid until Michaelmas. Richard de la Bere was appointed custos of the castle, town, and cantred, in November following.

The presentments of the jury will be noticed hereafter—one presentment, however, that certain land was granted by Ll. ab Griffith, formerly Prince of Wales, to

¹ An order was made for the survey of Dynevour in 8 Ed. II, and to fortify Drosselan and the castles in South Wales, and for the repair of Emlyn, 9 Ed. II. (Close Rolls.)

Anian ab Madoc and his heirs, namely Haverod Vyreich, which they then held by the same tenure as theretofore,¹—may be now remarked upon.

An account of the proceedings in reference to these lands, which were extensive, and situate in, among other parishes, Llanafan, Llys Dinam, and Llanfihangel, fortunately exists; although there is no mention of Llewelyn's grant, there can be but little doubt that these were the lands referred to in the presentment.² It appears that Roger Strange, the then constable of Builth Castle, in consequence of the contention of the claimants, seised these lands which are described as late of Owen ab Meuric, into the King's hands, and was directed by the King's writ to certify the cause of his having done so; but before he was able to make a return, the custody of the castle and lordship was committed to John Giffard.

The King, therefore, at the instance of the claimants, issued his letters patent 15th June, 27 Edward I, to Roger of Burghill and Walter Haklutel, directing them to inquire into the subject of the contention between Anian ab Madoc and his partisans and the heirs of Owen ab Meuric, and do justice according to the law and custom of those parts by a trial before a jury of the Cantred of Builth. Roger de Burghill and Walter Haklutel accordingly summoned the claimants and a jury as directed to attend at Weobley in Herefordshire. At the hearing it was objected on the part of the king that the heirs of Owen could not be heard, because they were illegitimate, and to this it was answered that in those parts

¹ Inquisition post mortem, 27 Ed. I, 139.

² If it be thought that it is going too far to thus assume the identity of the lands, the case may be strengthened by a reference to Shirley's Royal and other Letters, *temp.* H. III (vol. ii, p. 5 et seq.), where there are letters relative to lands in Builth, which Madoc Vychan, or Parvus, held and did service for to Ll. ab Iorwerth, contrary to his treaty with the King at Nokesbury. Madoc was evidently Llewelyn's most influential supporter in the Builth district, and probably received a grant from Ll. ab Iorwerth. The jury may well have had an imperfect knowledge of the facts handed down by tradition after the lapse of a century.

the illegitimate as well as legitimate succeeded to the inheritance of their ancestors, as always had been the custom there; it was also objected that after Owen's death a certain Griffith ab Howel entered into the lands in question until he was hung and forfeited them, and so no one but the king had a right to them; to this objection the answer was that Griffith had wrongfully intruded into the lands. The jury returned a verdict that the king had no right save to the lordship, and that Angharad, Eva, and Taglustel, daughters of Owen, were his next heirs; that in those parts, according to the custom, illegitimate as well as legitimate succeeded to an inheritance, and that Griffin ab Howel had no right, save a wrongful occupation of the lands. The commissioners returned this verdict to the Chancellor with a minute, that as the heirs were illegitimate they could not accede to it, and begged that they might be advised how to act in the matter. A fresh writ was accordingly issued, directing a fresh trial before them, to inquire whether in those parts illegitimate children succeeded to lands inherited as well as lands purchased by their ancestors, and if Owen's lands were inherited or purchased by him, and to certify the result. The verdict of the jury at the new trial was that illegitimate as well as legitimate succeeded to the inheritance, and also to the purchased lands (if any) of their ancestors, and that Owen had no lands save those which he inherited. Whatever may have been the consequences of this verdict, the presentment at Builth seems to show that Anian ab Madoc afterwards became possessed of and held the lands in dispute.

It is difficult to understand why the Crown did not assert its right and retain possession of the land; for daughters could not inherit land in default of male heirs before the passing of Statutum Walliæ (12 Edw. I); illegitimate brothers were expressly excluded by the statute from taking a share with the legitimate in their father's land, and in default of male heirs, the inheritance was to descend to legitimate daughters only.

Supposing that Owen ab Meuric died before the passing of the statute, leaving daughters his heirs, the land would, according to Howel Dda's Laws, have escheated to the Prince of Wales or the Crown. Although the difficulty was suggested by the commissioners, the chancellor seems to have recognised that a custom in that district contrary to the common or statute law, if established, might prevail.¹

The commissioners terminated their circuit at Montgomery on the 23rd August. Roger de Annewyk, seneschal of the lordship, and Walter Bacon, constable, took the oaths of office; then the Prior of Chirbury and the commonalty of the town and lordship did their fealty. The jury had no presentments to make. The town was incorporated as a borough in 11 Henry III, and its charter is similar in terms to the charter of Llanbadarn Fawr before mentioned.

It remains to give a short account of the leading features of the Welsh tenures, prior to and after the conquest, more particularly with regard to the Welsh baronies before referred to. The chief of the kindred, deriving title by succession on the paternal side only, entitled to receive a payment from every one admitted to his tribe, and bound to act in concert with and protect his kinsfolk, appears to have been the only individual, who in the time of the early Welsh princes held the position of a feudal lord. It was to him that a father brought his son, when he attained the age of fourteen, and commended him to his chief's charge in order that the son might become his man and be on the privilege of his lord.² The feudal relations between the chief and his vassal, which in Wales as elsewhere were dictated by the necessities of society, appear to have been gradually developed by intercourse of the

¹ It may be here noted that a rent was paid by divers workmen for ironstone (*minera ferri*), amounting to twenty-four shillings in Penbuelth and Irfon, in the lordship of Builth, and that there was then only a ferry over Wye. (Ministers' Account, 17 and 18 Ed. III.)

² Laws of Howel Dda.

later Welsh princes with England, particularly the marriages of David ab Owen Gwynedd with the sister of Henry II, and of Ll. ab Iorwerth with King John's daughter Joan, and probably in some measure from ambition to imitate the English court, until the chief of the kindred became a Welsh Baron, exercising a civil and criminal jurisdiction, and enjoying "jura regalia," like the Lords of the Marches, within his own domain. A few recorded instances will serve to show how this result came about. Rhys, Prince of South Wales, induced his lords, who were previously at enmity, to do homage to Henry II.¹ In 1201 Ll. ab Iorwerth summoned all the lords of North Wales to do homage to him.² Again, on the eve of Llewelyn's death in 1238 Henry III³ complains that David ab Llewelyn, the king's nephew, is taking the homage of the magnates of North Wales and Powys. Griffith ab Wenunwen and others are expressly styled Barons in the agreement between the King and Prince David, and it is there conceded that the homage of all the Barons of North Wales belonged to the king.⁴ The title of Welsh Baron is more expressly recognised in the treaty between the King and Ll. ab Griffith in 1267.⁵ Henry wishing to magnify the person of Llewelyn and to honour those who would succeed him by hereditary right, with the assent of Prince Edward granted to Llewelyn and his heirs the Principality of Wales and the right to the fealty and homage of all the Welsh Barons of Wales, as tenants in chief to the Prince of Wales (except Mereduc ab Res, whose homage and lordship the king retained); in addition the king granted to Llewelyn four cantreds in North Wales, and Llewelyn agreed to do fealty and homage with the accustomed services to the king. In a letter⁶ to the Pope in 1275 Llewelyn writes in reference to this

¹ Powell's *History of Wales*.

² Ibid.

³ Rymer's *Fœdera*, vol. i, p. 379; and *Chronicle of the Princes* under that date.

⁴ Rymer, vol. i, p. 389. ⁵ Ibid., p. 844. ⁶ Ibid., vol. ii, p. 58.

arrangement, and styles his barons as "Barones Walliæ, Wallense." The articles of peace¹ with Edward I, ratified by Llewelyn at Aberconwy in the same year also throw much light on the subject. After an agreement on Llewelyn's part to give up his four cantreds and all the lands which the king had acquired (except Anglesey), to do fealty to the king at Rhuddlan and made other concessions, the king granted to Llewelyn for his life, with the reversion to the Crown of England, the homage of David ab Griffith ab Owen, Elisse,² the two sons of Owen ab Bleddyn, and Res Vachan ab Rees ab Maelgon, with the lands which the last named held, but none of the land which the king had seised, and declared that all who returned to the allegiance of the Crown and so remained under the Prince might hold their lands as theretofore. It was also provided that Griffith Vychan should do homage to the king for his lands in the lordship of Yale and Llewelyn for the lands which he will hold in his lordship of Edeyrnion.³

The death of Llewelyn and the conquest of Wales put an end to all these arrangements, but King Edward's proclamations and ordinances expressly recognised and confirmed the tenures of all who submitted and became his loyal subjects. In two instances, which will be presently mentioned, the king further confirmed the previous tenure of Barons, by two grants in the same form, dated at Carnarvon, 2nd July, 12 Edward I.⁴ Both relate to lands in the lordship of Edeyrnion,⁵ within the district of Powys Fadog; one grant is to David ab

¹ Rymer, vol. ii, p. 79.

² There is no comma after Owen in Rymer; but it is probable Elisse was a distinct individual. He is referred to by those who claim under him as "quidam Elisse."

³ Selden accounts for this arrangement thus: "Therefore, in the concord between Llewellyn and Edward, five barons about Snowdon and their homages were reserved to Llewellyn, 'quia se Principem convenienter vocari non posset nisi sub se aliquos barones haberet ad vitam.'" (Selden's *Titles of Honour*, p. 275.)

⁴ Rec. Carn., 151 and 169.

⁵ Sir Henry Ellis remarks that the Merionethshire Extent does not include this lordship.

Griffin ab Owen and Llewelyn Vaghan of the Manor of Llandrillo, the other grant is to Elisse ab Iorwerth, who was probably one of those whose homage was granted to Llewelyn for life, and Madoc ab Llewelyn, his nephew, of the Manor of Llangar: each provides that the grantees and their heirs may hold all their lands "per baroniam sicut antecessores sui eas tenuerint," that they may have view of frankpledge, the right to carry out sentence of death (*liberas furcas*) and jurisdiction in all pleas, which to a Baron's Court belong, and have the amerciements therefrom, "sicut alii barones nostri regni," with liberty to hunt and take game at will on their own lands without hindrance of the King or his Justices of the Forest.

Owen ab David ab Griffith and Llewelyn ab David ab Griffith, two of the Barons, who attended and did their fealty at Harlech as before mentioned, probably represented David ab Griffin ab Owen, named in the first grant; and Rees ab Madoc and Griffith ab David ab Elisse, Madoc ab Elisse and the others, who attended there, were probably the heirs of the parties named in the second grant.

Fortunately the *quo warranto* proceedings again throw a light on the subject. David ab Madoc, Res ab Madoc, Griffith ab Llewelyn, Ieuan ab Llewelyn, Morvith, daughter of Ieuan, then under age, and Llewelyn ab Llewelyn were summoned as heirs of the grantees of the Manor of Llandrillo, and Madoc ab Elisse appeared on behalf of himself and Menanewy, Griffith ab David's daughter, who was under age, as successors by inheritance to the Manor of Llangayr. The objection to each claim was that it did not appear in the grant that the king was advised at the time of the grant that the land was within the limits of his Forest, and so the grant as to the right of free chase was void; the commissioners withheld their decision of this objection, and referred it for trial before a jury at Conway.

Two other cases occur of claims of baronial rights in the same lordship, although the parties did not ex-

pressly claim to hold by Baron's tenure.¹ Madoc ab Griffith, Angharad, daughter of Iorwerth, Llewelyn ab David and others claimed view of frankpledge, *liberas furcas* and *infangenethef* in their Manor of Llangar in Edeyrnion, alleging that their ancestors had enjoyed those rights for time out of mind. It was objected that they made no such claim on Thomas de Aldon's circuit, 8 Edward III, and that the conquest of Wales was a bar to their prescriptive title. The claimants replied that the conqueror's proclamation and their allegiance restored them to their former rights. The commissioners held that the claim of *infangenethef* in the absence of an express grant was untenable, and referred the rest of their claims for trial by a jury.

The other case is that of Madoc ab Griffith Vaghan, Madoc ab Griffith Owen, and his brother Howel, who claimed a free court with jurisdiction in civil cases as well as in shedding of blood, *infangenethef* and *leyrwite*, in all their lands in Edeyrnion, as their ancestors before the conquest had enjoyed the same. This case was likewise referred for trial, and there is no record of the verdict in these and other cases so tried; there can be but little doubt that these cases relate to the Welsh baronies, the homage of which was granted for life to Llewelyn. The descent of the inheritance among all the legitimate sons equally, and the right of daughters to inherit in default of male heirs, coupled with the prohibition to alien lands in North Wales other than for a term of four years, were causes which would operate to subdivide the inheritance, and in course of time render the assertion of baronial rights untenable. It cannot, therefore, be a matter of surprise that all after trace of them has disappeared. As the Welsh barons in South Wales expressly claimed to hold by baron's tenure, and their fealty, as barons, was accepted, we may assume that their claims were recognised as legal.

The free tenant in North Wales, who was bound to do suit and service at the county and hundred courts,

¹ Rec. Carn., pp. 183, 150.

and at his own expense to follow his Prince in war for a specified time in Wales, or the Marches, and who was liable to payment on death, or succession to the inheritance, of the ordinary incidents of tenure, obediw or heriot, relief, and amobyrr or leirwit, but was free from all works and other services, probably represented the Uchelwr, entitled to hold his court-baron, to amobyrr, relief and jurisdiction over the villeins within his own territory. Instances of such rights occur in the *quo warranto* proceedings, and in the case of Howel ab Gronw¹ the jury on the great Extent found that he and his heirs held their land free from heriot, relief, and other services. Other freemen held the position of tenants in socage, liable, as in England, according to the varying custom of each district, to perform works for their lord, to grind their corn at his mill, and to supply him with cattle and grain at a fixed price. In the commots of Elved, Widigada, and Derllysg, in the lordship of Carmarthen, and in many other parts of South Wales,² the Welsh tenants appear to have held *Wallescariâ*, rendering in the commots last named seventeen cows, or 5s. for each cow at the lord's option, and 3s. 2d. for the entire district³ so held, doing suit at the County Court of Carmarthen, following their lord's standard at their own expense in Wales in time of war, and paying a fixed heriot of 10s.

In the lordship of Builth the jury presented to Rd. de Stafford and his fellow commissioners that certain tenants were wholly free, and certain other "nobiles" were bound to render *leyrwite*, grind corn at the lord's mill, and give *tak* for pigs; they also presented that the whole of the land in that lordship answered for Treth Calanmai, as it was theretofore wont. In the

¹ 26 Ed. III. Trefcastell. (Pp. 73 and 150, Rec. Carn.)

² "Pro hominibus W. et S. Walliæ." (Rymer, vol. iii, p. 549; Ministers' Acct., Builth, 17 Ed. III, No. 247.)

³ These renders, afterwards commuted into money-payments, were probably the origin of the chief rents in Cantred Maelienydd, where any one tenant is liable to answer for the entire rent due within the manor.

minister's account¹ it appears that this district paid a composition as the price of forty cows, styled Gwartheg Kalanmai, every other year to the lord at the feast of St. Philip and St. James. A similar composition under the same name prevailed in the Marches, in the Cantred of Elvael, and lordships of Huntington and Brecon, and, as Horngeld, in Cantred Maelienydd, payable every alternate or third year.

In North Wales the villeins were at the time of Richard de Stafford's circuit, and probably at a much later period² in a state of the strictest villenage. They were divided into two classes: "Nativi," who represented the aillt of the Laws of Howel Dda and those who are variously styled "*advocarii*, *forinseci*, or *ad-venticii*," the representatives of the "Alltud." The former class were hereditary villeins, attached to the land and the absolute property of its owner; the Prince's aillts being located on the Maerdrev, or domain land, as tenants at rents fixed by the Landmaer, or at a later period the Raglot, who regulated their holdings and registered them on his roll. Their services varied with the district and were seldom commuted, as appears to have been the case, almost invariably before the close of the thirteenth century in England,³ the Marches and South Wales; but were obligatory works, performed in manual labour, carriage of materials for building and works of husbandry, for which they occasionally received a fixed sum daily; they were also in some districts liable to furnish cattle and grain for the Prince at a fixed price, and, invariably, to the incidents of heriot and amobyrr, which was fixed at a much higher rate than the amobyrr of the Alltud's daughter.

The other class of villeins consisted of those whose ancestors were under the Prince's protection,⁴ of the

¹ 34 and 35 Ed. III, No. 264.

² Stat. 25 H. VI, which provides that the King's villeins in North Wales should be obliged to do all works and services as theretofore accustomed.

³ Prof. Rogers' *History of Agriculture and Prices*, vol. i, pp. 12, 62.

⁴ "In advocaria."

villeins of freemen, who with their owner's license had left his land, leaving one-half of their goods behind, and of all who arrived in Wales from another country, and were not in the condition of freemen in their own country.¹ The Laws of Howel Dda contain a variety of provisions as to this class, which best show what their condition was. An alltud, placed on the Prince's waste, or on the lands of a freeholder, became a proprietor in the fourth man under the same lord; if he left before he became a proprietor, he might depart, leaving one-half of his goods behind. If he was a native of this island, he could not dwell after his departure on the Welsh side of Offa's Dyke; if he came from beyond the sea, he was to depart with the first favourable wind; and, if he was sent away by his lord before he became a proprietor, he forfeited his goods. It was the Raglot's² duty to receive the alltud on his arrival, to fix the rent which he was to pay to his new lord, and defend his rights in any action brought for his recovery; if within a year and a day an action was so brought, the new comer might depart, first making amends to the lord and his tenants, and paying double rent; but, if he continued for a year and a day without suit of any other lord in the same condition on the same land, he was irremovable from the lordship for life, subject to payment of his rent, heriot, amobyrr, and the accustomed services. The Knights Hospitallers styled³ this class of villeins their "*forinsecci expedores*," and could not mark them with the cross of their Order, unless they had left their former servitude with their owner's license. The term "*expedores*" was applied by them only to their villeins in Wales; its meaning, or derivation, is not easily arrived at, but making allowance for the corrupt orthography of mediæval Latin it may have been synonymous with "*spadarios*" in Llewelyn

¹ See petition of Ll. Voilram as to his three Irish villeins (Rec. Carn., p. 216).

² Extract from Extent of Bromfield and Yale (Rec. Carn., p. 11).

³ See account of Philip de Thame, *ubi supra*, and Rec. Carn.

ab Iorwerth's grant to the Abbot of Conway, and to "spadones" in the letters patent of Edward II,¹ where he directs that the goods of freemen shall not be seized by his ministers so long as the goods of his own villeins (villani) and the goods of spadones and men in advocariâ were sufficient, and that the goods of his villeins shall be first liable to seizure, and then the goods of spadones and advocarii, as it was asserted was the custom in the time of the Princes of Wales.

Those who desire to form a more accurate notion of Welsh tenures, their various forms, and the payments and services which were their incidents, are referred to the Record of Carnarvon and the introduction of Sir Henry Ellis;² for the foregoing account does not pretend to give more than the leading features of the condition of each class, as the object of the writer throughout has been in the illustration of the subject to break, as far as might be, new ground and avoid a repetition of the work of others in the same field.

R. W. B.

A DESCRIPTION OF SOME CAIRNS ON BARRY ISLAND, GLAMORGANSHIRE.

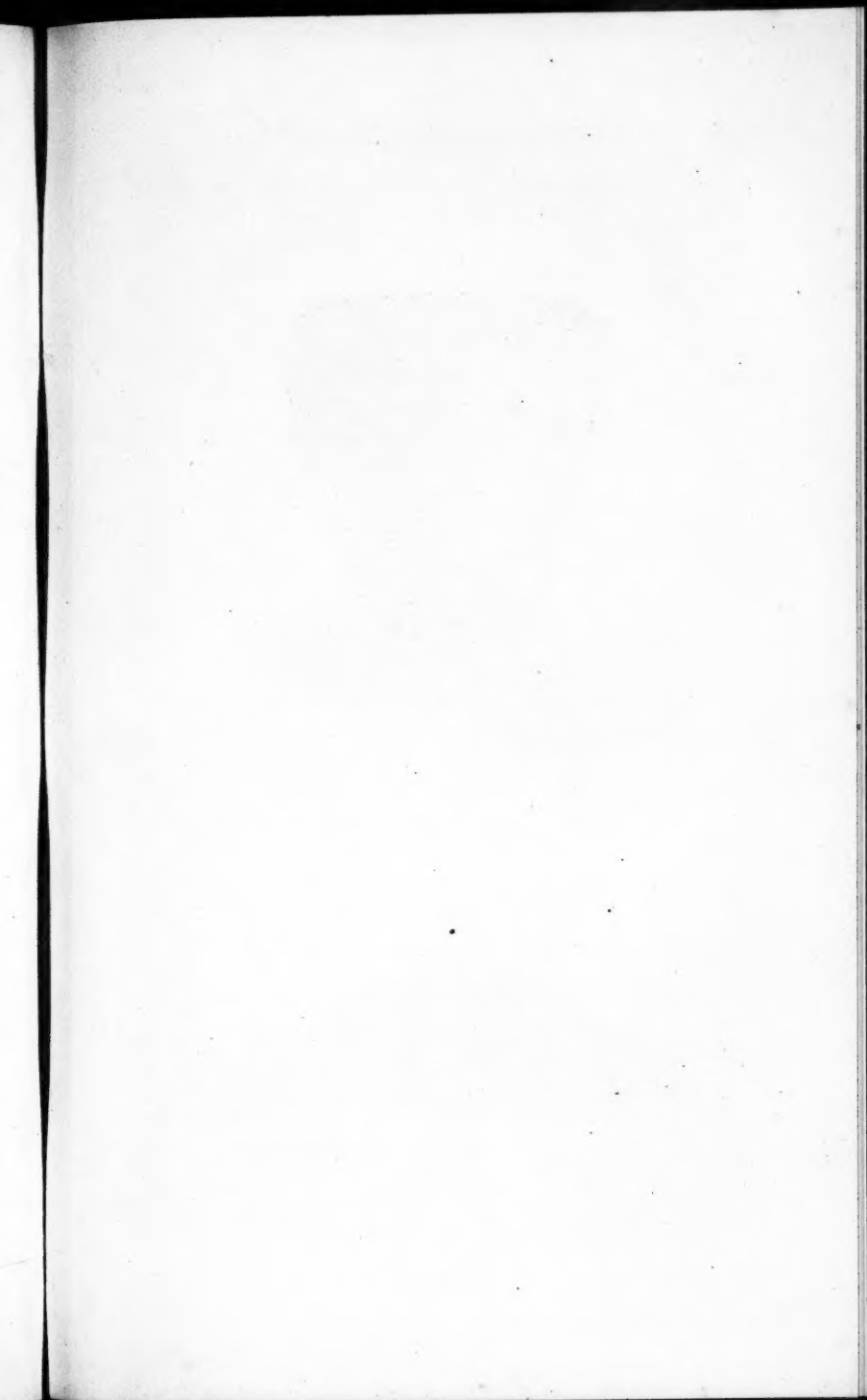
THE south-west point of Barry Island is a rocky headland of mountain limestone, running out into the Bristol Channel.

On the extreme end of this promontory will be found three rude mounds, composed of rough lumps of limestone, mixed with a certain amount of earth.

The one nearest the point, which is the largest of the three, has been partially removed to make a beacon, but does not appear to have been otherwise disturbed.

¹ "Pro hominibus North Wallie et consuetud. observandis" (Rymer, vol. iii, p. 548).

² The Merionethshire Extent of John de Havering, *temp.* Ed. I (*Arch. Camb.*, 3rd Series, vol. xiii, p. 183), may with advantage be referred to.





SCALE OF INCHES

URN, BARBY ISLAND.



SECTION THROUGH CAIRN, BARBY ISLAND.

The other two cairns were opened in September last by myself and some younger brothers who assisted in the digging.

In the middle cairn nothing was found but a *débris* of shells and some argillaceous soil mixed with stones.

The smallest mound is about ten feet in diameter, of slightly conical shape, the height of the apex above the surrounding ground being some three feet or thereabouts.

The materials of which it was composed were similar to those of the centre mound, namely, clay, earth, stones, and shells.

A trench was excavated across this barrow, and on reaching the centre we came on an urn of roughly baked clay, inverted on a flat stone.

The urn contained bones, showing marks of burning. Though the greatest care was taken in removing the earth and stones round the urn it was found impossible to get it out whole; all the fragments were, however, preserved, and it is now, I believe, restored and in the Cardiff Museum, to which it was presented. No flints or other remains of any kind were discovered.

Some further account of this island may not be uninteresting, especially to persons not acquainted with the locality. The following notice is extracted from Camden's *Britannia*:

Scarce three miles from the mouth of the river Taf, in the very winding of the shore, are two small but very pleasant islands, divided from each other, and also from the mainland, by a narrow frith. The hithermost is called Sully, from a town opposite to it. The farthermost is called Barry from St. Baruch,¹ who

¹ The following is the legend connecting St. Baruch or Barruc with Barry Island, as given in the Life of St. Cadoc (*Cambro-British Saints*, p. 357): "It happened that at another time the blessed Cadoc on a certain day sailed with two of his disciples, namely Barruc and Gwalches, from the island of Echni (which is now called Holme) to another island named Barry. When, therefore, he prosperously landed in the harbour, he asked his said disciples for his *Enchiridion*, that is, manual-book; and they confessed that they had, through forgetfulness, lost it in the aforesaid island. Which

lies buried there; who as he gave name to the place, so the place afterwards gave surname to its proprietors; for that noble family of Viscount Barry in Ireland is thence denominated. "In a maritime rock of this island," saith Giraldus, "there is a narrow chest or chink, to which if you put your ear you shall perceive such a noise as if smiths were at work there; for sometimes you hear the blowing of the bellows, at other times the strokes of the hammers; also the grinding of tools, the hissing noise of steel gads, of fire burning in furnaces, &c. These sounds

he hearing, immediately compelled them to go aboard a ship, and sail back to recover their book; and, burning with anger, said, 'Go, not to return!' Then his disciples, by the command of their master, without delay quickly went aboard a boat, and by sailing got to the said island. Having obtained the aforesaid volume, they soon in their passage returned to the middle of the sea, and were seen at a distance by the man of God sitting on the top of a hill in Barry; when the boat unexpectedly overturned, and they were drowned. The body of Barruc being cast by the tide on the shore of Barry, was there found, and in that island buried, which from his name is so called to the present time; but the body of the other, namely Gwalches, was carried by the sea to the island of Echni, and was there buried."

Though the unfortunate disciples thus came to an untimely end, it is satisfactory to know that the precious *Enchiridion*, on account of which the holy man displayed rather unsaintly qualities, did not perish. "About the ninth hour, Cadoc, the servant of God, being desirous to refresh his body wasted by fastings, commanded his attendants to procure some fishes for dinner; who went to the sea for the purpose of fishing, and found a very large salmon on the sand, and, rejoicing, brought it to their master; in the bowels of which, when it was cut open, they found the aforesaid book, free from all injury by water, and white; which the man of the Lord, giving thanks to God, gladly received, and declared that it was manifest to all that nothing was impossible to God."

The ordinary copies of *Achau* and *Bonedd y Saint* take no notice of these two saints; but in a short document containing "the Names of those who founded churches and choirs in Glamorgan," printed in the *Iolo MSS.*, p. 219 (trans., p. 635), it is stated that "Saint Barwrg founded Barri and Penmarc." According to Cressy, as quoted by Professor Rees (*Welsh Saints*, p. 304), *Baruck* was "a hermit whose memory is celebrated in the province of the Silures and region of Glamorgan. He lyes buried in the Isle of Barry, which took its name from him."..... "In our Martyrologe," adds that author, "this holy hermit Baruck is said to have sprung from the noble blood of the Britains; and, entering into a solitary, strict course of life, he at this time (A.D. 700) attained to a life immortall." His festival day is the 29th of November.—*Ed. Arch. Camb.*

I should suppose might be occasioned by the percussion of the sea waters into these chinks, but that they are continued at low ebb when there is no water at all as well as at the full tide."

The geological strata of the island consist of beds of dolomite limestone overlying upturned beds of mountain limestone.¹

Amongst other curiosities nodules containing crystals of sulphate of strontian may be found, and also some good specimens of fossil encrinites.

On the highest part of the island there is a very good well of pure water, now much overgrown with vegetation, but protected by masonry.

There are two houses on the island, one an old ruined farm house, and the other a modern dwelling-house, built chiefly from the remains of wrecks in the inside. A short distance from the latter there is what appears to be a grave, perhaps of some sailor, just on the edge of the cliff, composed of flat stones.

There is a legend of a smuggler's cave, and there are also said to be some vaults near the old farm house.

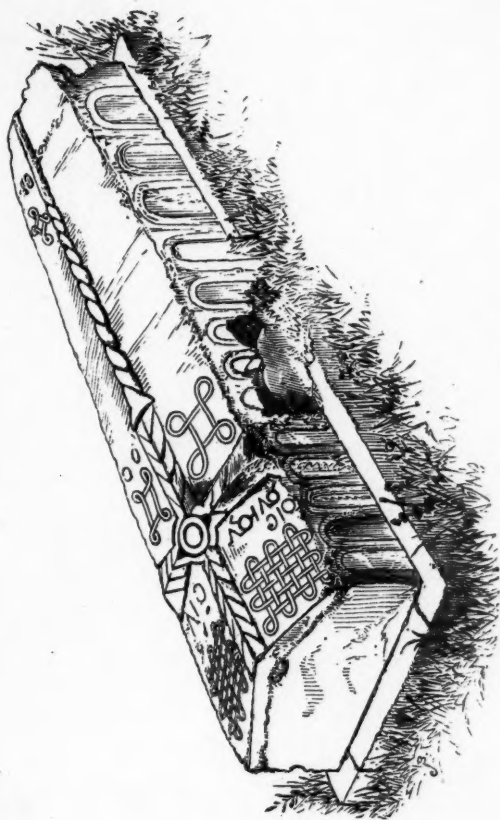
Some years ago Mr. John Conybeare found a perforated greenstone celt on the island lying on the surface. A few years since also a sixteenth century crock was dredged up from the mud of the adjoining harbour. It is now in possession of Colonel Romilly.

JOHN ROMILLY ALLEN.

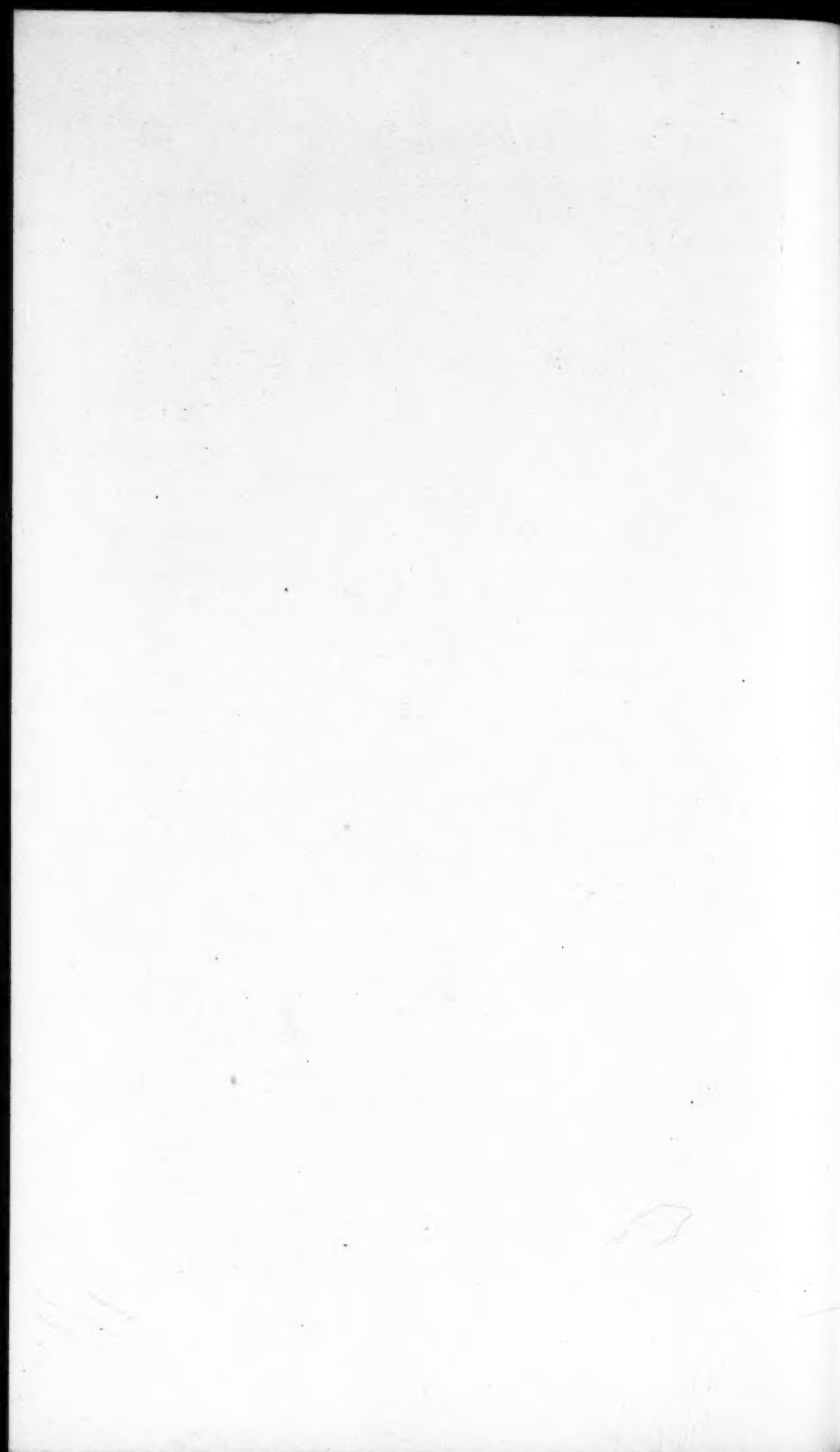
¹ *Geological Survey of Great Britain*, vol. i, p. 245.

COPED COFFIN-LID, BRIDGEND.

DURING the rebuilding of Newcastle Church in the town of Bridgend, in 1853, the step, to what had been the priest's door, on being turned over, was found to be the interesting gravestone here represented from a drawing of Mr. J. T. Blight. It measures six feet four inches in length, and fifteen inches in breadth. The stone has suffered to a considerable extent, particularly on the further side from that shown in the cut. The end of it has been so far damaged that it is not possible to determine whether the shaft of the cross had a less simple termination than it has at present; but from the care bestowed in details of ornament on other parts of the stone there was, in all probability, a more elaborate finish. The arcade on one side is tolerably perfect, except where the stone has been defaced by violence, or from weather and exposure. There is no corresponding arcading on the other side, so that it is evident that that side was affixed to the wall of the church, and probably that particular church which preceded the structure removed in 1853. The upper part of the cross, including the limb, has an indented pattern which is continued as far as the two quadrangular ornaments. From that point the shaft takes a twisted form, a form not of usual occurrence. One example of this cord pattern is figured in Cutt's *Manual*, plate lxxiii, and is also briefly noticed in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* of 1847, p. 315. It is, or at least was, in the churchyard of Llanfihangel Aber Cowin, near St. Clears, Carmarthenshire, and formed one of three tombs, which local authorities affirm to be the sepulchres of certain holy palmers, who having wandered thither in distress, killed each other, the last survivor burying



TOMB, BRIDGEND.



himself in one of the graves prepared beforehand. One of these is said to be the tombstone of a mason, and the one with the cord-like moulding to be that of a ropemaker. The execution, however, is so extremely rude that it can hardly be compared with the Newcastle stone. Professor Westwood, in his account of these three graves, thinks they may be referred to the fifteenth century, a date which can hardly be assigned to the stone now under consideration.

At the lower end, on the opposite side, is a quadrangular ornament, and probably there was a corresponding one on the other side; but the face of the stone in that part being much abraded, this is uncertain. Above the arms of the cross are two other quadrangular figures of a more elaborate character. The lines are, however, so faint on the further side that some doubt may exist if the two are as similar in all respects as represented in the engraving. Archdeacon Blosse is of opinion that these two figures do not correspond, and are in fact altogether different; and the opinion of such an authority must be held to settle the question. It is, however, proper to state that Mr. Blight and myself in closely examining this particular part of the stone came to the conclusion that however much the details of ornament had suffered from various causes, yet there was sufficient evidence to satisfy us that the figures on each side of the cross were the same. However, the matter is of no importance, as it is at any rate clear that some kind of interlaced ornament did once exist, although it may have differed from the more perfect one, of the character of which there can be no question.

The inscription still remains to be interpreted, for no one has yet succeeded in ascertaining its purport. The letters are fairly cut. It would be very desirable to get a rubbing and impression of them, which time did not admit of being done during the Bridgend meeting. The apparent date of these characters, however, does not appear to correspond with that which may probably

be assigned to the tomb itself, namely the earlier portion of the thirteenth century.

The interlaced pattern common enough on the large crosses of Wales and elsewhere, is rarely found in either division of the Principality on tombstones. The Lantwit stones may be an exception ; but here, again, it is principally found on the former, and not on an ordinary tombstone. One instance, however, occurs in Fishguard churchyard, on a small upright stone, which appears to have been a gravestone ; but whence taken is not at present known. This stone has been assigned to the thirteenth century by some. The arcading on the sides is also unusual in Wales. Something like it occurs on a coffin-lid at Sutton in Ashfield, Nottinghamshire, and is given in *Cutt, plate lix* ; but there is a marked difference in two respects : first, the arcade is on the upper face of the slab on each side of the shaft of the cross ; secondly, the arches are pointed, and not semicircular.

Whom this stone once covered must remain unknown until the meaning of the inscription has been ascertained. Neither is the sex or quality better known, as there are neither any heraldic charges nor badges of the soldier, priest, merchant, and all that can be reasonably conjectured is that the occupant of the original grave had been a person of distinction, and perhaps connected with one of the two Norman castles that commanded the district, namely Old Castle, of which no remains exist, and New Castle, the ruins of which still hang over the church and churchyard, and of which the most important part of the ruins is a fine late Norman archway.

It only remains to add how nearly this interesting relic would have been broken up by the masons engaged on the rebuilding of the church, had not Archdeacon Blossie happily intervened in time to save it. It might have been discovered during his absence, in which case he would probably have returned to find the mutilated fragments worked up as old material. Even in its pre-

sent position, and provided with a substantial plinth, this stone must suffer from exposure to frost and wet, or the still more dangerous attacks of mischievous boys. It is to be feared that there is no convenient space within the building where it might be effectually secured from damage; but an iron railing would at least furnish some protection from thoughtless or evil-minded individuals.

It is of the stone of the district, called "Sutton."

E. L. BARNWELL.

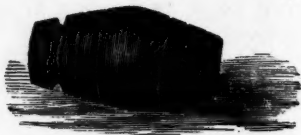
THE TREIORWERTH TUMULUS.

DURING the meeting of the Association at Holyhead, in 1870, the tumulus at the back of Treiorwerth House was opened for the inspection of the members, by its owner, Archdeacon Wynne Jones, who was also President of the Society that year. At the time, however, of the arrival of the visitors only a partial examination had been effected, with no very important results except the proof that interments had taken place, and that at least one previous disturbance of the grave must have taken place; for during the morning's work several scattered fragments of pottery of various kinds were thrown up by the spade, the presence of which could hardly be accounted for except on the supposition that during a previous exploration urns or other vessels may have been found broken, or may have been broken by the workmen, and the mingled mass returned back on filling up the excavated parts. Among the fragments of urns was one bearing a not unusual pattern (see cut No. 1) of what may be considered a rather late kind, perhaps Romano-British. The same pattern is frequently found in France, and more particularly Brittany, where it is generally considered as of the Gallo-Roman period.

Not far from it was found a not inelegantly shaped bead, the colour of which is black picked out with white, and which was part of a necklace or some similar pendent ornament. An accurate representation of it is here given (cut No. 2), full size.



Cut No. 1.—Fragment of Urn.



Cut No. 2.—Bead.

The next discovery made, and the one of most importance, was the finding human remains enveloped in, or rather so closely incorporated with, a fibrous mass that the bones, which were easily distinguished, could not be separated: in fact, the bodies, or parts of bodies, were in the form of a flat board, except that instead of solid wood there was this compound of fibre and bones. It was not only greasy to the touch, but had a greasy, unctuous appearance, nearly black, and much darker than the soil out of which it was extricated. Only a portion was removed, as time was pressing; but there was evidently more of this same flattened compound. No traces of any wooden chest, much less of a stone one, could be discovered; and it was evident, from the state in which the remains were found, and from the soil in which they were embedded, that no previous disturbance of this part of the mound had taken place. That other interments, and of the more usual character, had at one time taken place, may be fairly inferred from the presence of the fragments of urns already mentioned; but no traces of any urns having been placed in close connexion with these remains could be made out. The ground too, as already stated, in this part had apparently not been disturbed; so that if urns had been here deposited, they, or at least their *débris*, must have been found. The bead was, indeed,

discovered at no very great distance; but still the distance was such that it is not likely that it was connected with these bodies. At the same time this circumstance can hardly be considered as free from uncertainty.

If this ornament had been buried with the body or bodies in question, it is very unlikely that they were the bodies of slaves sacrificed at their master's funeral, as the rude, unprotected way in which they seem to have been buried might suggest. But whatever the reason of this mode of interring bodies, without any of the ordinary protection, or even attempt at protection, it is certainly very unusual, and little in accordance with that pious care for the remains of the dead which originally led to the huge stone chamber and superincumbent cairn or tumulus as the securest method of preserving the remains of the deceased.

E. L. BARNWELL.

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARCHÆOLOGIA CAMBRENSIS.

OUR BRITISH INSCRIPTIONS.

SIR,—As to my remarks on the Bridell Ogham in the last number of this Journal (p. 76), the reader, if he thinks it necessary, may substitute *dual* for *plural* in line fifteen from the top of the page; and compare with *Nett* any one of the names *Natan Leod* of Ethelwerd's Chronicle, *Noethan* and *Nwython* of the *Iolo MSS.*, which stand, perhaps, for *Nêtt-an* and *Nett-on* and *Nydawe* (= *Net-âc*) in the *Myvyrian*, p. 488.

As to the inscription,

VINNEMAGLI FILI
SENEMAGLI

found at Gwytherin (*Arch. Camb.*, 1858, p. 406), I find that *Vinnemagli* has survived in the form *Gwenfael*, which occurs in the *Iolo MSS.*, p. 144. In vain have I looked out for a representative of *Senemagli* in the form *Henfael*. The nearest approach I have made

to it is *Enfael*, the name of a man in the *Myvyrian*, and of a woman in the *Iolo MSS.*

In the *Iolo MSS.* (p. 125) we read as follows: "Cynyddyn, ap Bleiddyd, ap Meirion Meirionydd, ap Tybiawn, ap Cynneddaf Wledig, a fu 'n Beriglawnr yn Nghor Padarn Escob yn Llanbadarn fawr, yng Ngheredigiawn, lle y gorwedd"; and in the *Myvyrian* (p. 422) we have the following: "Kynyddyn ap Bleiddid ap Meiriawn ap Tibiawn ap Cunedda Wledic. B. Ai onid yr un a *Canotinn*, yn yr argraff ar gareg yn mynwent Llanwnnws yn S. Garedigion? L. M." Has this inscription been noticed in the *Arch. Camb.*? Is there anything known of it now?

With respect to the stone of *Eternus*, in the parish of Clydai, described in the *Arch. Camb.* (1860, p. 225), the Roman characters read ETERNI FILI VICTOR; and the Ogham, as it stands in the drawing, makes*thurn*.....*ngbor*. I should be glad if it were again examined carefully. Possibly more of it may be made out. And as to the above, I doubt its correctness, as I am rather inclined to think that the reading will turn out to be [*E*]*ttern*[*i* *Maqi Vic*]*tor* [*is*], or nearly so.

We read in the *Arch. Camb.* (1869, p. 261) of a Roman altar found at Loughor, on which there is an Ogham, which Mr. Longueville Jones made out to be L(?)AS IC. But if the reader will turn to p. 344 he will find, facing it, a drawing of the said altar from an original by the same energetic antiquarian. According to the drawing I maintain that the reading is L(?)*vic*, which, if the drawing be correct, should be completed by inserting *e*, which makes it *Levic*; that is, according to the Irish method of reading, *Lefic*. The former reminds one strongly of *Leucarum*, the name of the Roman station in the neighbourhood. But which are we to trust, Mr. H. Longueville Jones' reading or his drawing?

Facing p. 288 of the *Arch. Camb.* for 1863, he gives us a drawing of the Gulval Stone in Cornwall, and reads

QVENATAVI...IC
DINVI FILIVS.

I would suggest, with great diffidence, that the character over which the horizontal *I* is written is a *c*, and would accordingly read

QVENATAVCI IC
DINVI FILIVS.

If I am right, *Quenatauci* would probably be the same name, in an earlier form, as *Conetoci*, which also occurs in an inscription found in Cornwall, and mentioned on the next page. The blending of *ue* into *o* is not unknown in Welsh, and possibly *Conetoci* contains an instance of it in old Cornish.

In the *Arch. Camb.* for 1871 (pp. 266-70) Mr. Brash discusses the Penrhos Llugwy Stone, which has on it the inscription

HIC IACIT
MACCVDECCETI.

There he tries to show that it commemorates a person belonging to the Gaedhelic race; the second line he resolves into *Maccvi Decceti*, which makes the epitaph read partly Irish and partly Latin, as if we met in an English churchyard with a gravestone to the following effect: *Here lies James the filius of Smith*. Then he proceeds to equate *Decceti*, which would be a genitive in *-i*, with the Irish names *Decedda*, *Deccedah*, *Ddecceda*, which are also genitives, but not in *-i*. But even supposing he had succeeded in equating the names in question, it proves nothing, for we already know that Irish and Welsh names are often essentially the same. Besides "the Macutus theory," as he calls it, is not so easily set aside as he imagines; but before proceeding further it is necessary to state that *Machutus* and not *Macutus* is the Latinized form of the name in question. It occurs as *Machutus* twice, as *Machutii* once, and once as *Machati* in the ancient martyrologies quoted, pp. 27, 28, 30, 34, by Haddan and Stubbs, in the first volume of their work entitled *Councils and Ecclesiastical Documents relating to Great Britain and Ireland*. Further we read in the lives of the *Cambro-British Saints*, p. 261, of a *puella Machuta nomine*. Mr. Brash quotes from Rowlands' *Mona Antiqua*, p. 156, as follows: "Mechell, or Macutus, as in the Roman kalendar, was the son of one Ecchwyd, the son of Gwyn, who was grandson of Gloyw gwladydan, lord of Gloucester, in the time of the Saxon massacre at Stonehenge." What Roman kalendar Rowlands refers to I do not know; at any rate in the one prefixed to a collection of Roman Catholic prayers, published under the title of *Allwydd neu Agoriad Paradwys i'r Cymry*, at Liege, in 1670, the Latinized form, as far as it is such, is *Machut* and the Welsh one affixed to it *Machudd*; the Saint's day according to that is the fifteenth of November. *Machudd* has over and over again been confounded with, or changed into *Mechell* or *Mechyll*, and possibly *Machudd* should be read for *Marchudd* in the *Arch. Cam.*, 1872, p. 315, where we read: "Marchudd: whence men of Anglesey and others. G. a man's face gardant, bearded proper, wreathed about the head a [and b]," to which G. T. C. adds, "He was the first of those fifteen families called the fifteen tribes of North Wales." Where Rowlands got the name *Echwyd*, for *Ecchwyd* can only be a clerical error, is not clear: the *Myvyrian*, it is true, has the variants *Echwys*, *Cochwyl*, *Arthwys*, *Mochwys*, but it had not been published when Rowlands wrote; one thing is certain, he could not have invented it nor could it have been suggested by the *Ecceti* of the inscription, with which, taken as meaning *Ecceti*, it agrees letter for letter, as might easily be shown from what we already know to have been the course of phonetic change in Welsh. As to the spelling of the preceding word, if we are to read *Maccvi*, the *vi* has the same meaning as *vi* in *pressuir* in the Capella Glosses, *Arch. Cam.*, 1873, p. 6, and would be merely an attempt to render the Welsh *u*. For my part, however, I should have preferred reading *Macciud*, i. e. *Macciud*, with which compare the old Welsh names *Margetiud* and *Griphiud*, now *Meredydd* and *Gruffudd*. Thus the

whole inscription would be "Hic iacit Maccivd Ecceti," = *Here lies Machudd (the son) of Echwyd.*" According to Mr. Brash's supposition the Welsh must have divided *Maccvi Decceti* into *Maccivd Ecceti*, and taken the former word to be the proper name of the person in question, both of which steps are highly improbable; nor need we expect Serigi Wyddel and his companions to have left us more inscriptions than the Danes, who also ravaged this country on various occasions. So, on the whole I fail entirely to see that the epitaph at Penrhos Llugwy is Irish; indeed that we should be thus driven to vindicate the tombs of our ancestors seems to me to be altogether a little preposterous, to say the least of it.

I remain, &c.,

J. RHYS.

THE POVERTY OF THE WELSH CLERGY.

SIR,—Mr. Barnwell, in a late number of the *Arch. Camb.*, conjectures that the custom of offering to the clergyman and clerk at funerals arose from the great poverty of the majority of the Welsh clergy in former days; so that the offerings were not mere complimentary expressions of respect, but intended as a material assistance. When, as late as the end of the last century, this poverty attracted some public attention, what the poverty of the preceding two centuries must have been it is difficult to imagine. As a specimen, however, of what it was in 1788, we give the following extract from the *Annual Register* of that year:

"Among the several returns which were made to the House of Commons in compliance with Mr. Gilbert's Act, was one from a poor Welsh curate, who, after delineating the distresses of his poor neighbours, adds,—'But their distresses cannot be greater than mine are. I have a wife who is far advanced in her pregnancy. I have around me nine poor children, for whom I never yet could procure shoe or stocking. It is with difficulty I can provide them with food. My income is £35 per annum, and for this I do the duty of four parishes.'"

I am, etc.,

INDIGNANS.

BOAR-WORSHIP IN WALES.

SIR,—In a late number of your *Journal* (vol. iii, p. 256) Mr. Brash states that there are some indications in the writings of the Welsh bards that the *cultus* of the boar prevailed at one time in this country. Possessing but a very slight acquaintance with these ancient writings, I shall deem it a favour if Mr. Brash will give us the passages, or some of the passages, in which allusion is made to this kind of worship among the Welsh.

I am, Sir, yours obediently,

W. H. P.

LLANFIHANGEL CWM DU.

SIR,—The late Mr. Carlisle in his *Topographical Dictionary* says that the inhabitants of the above parish are indignant at being supposed that they live in a black or dark valley; and that the name of Cwm Du is a kind of nickname and perversion of the proper name Cwm De, which Mr. Carlisle says means a fair or south valley. Without entering into the etymological question at all I should feel much obliged for any information as to the alleged fact of the popular indignation against the name of Cwm Du as here stated. I should think the whole statement extremely dubious, and that the inhabitants, at least at the present time, do not quarrel with the name.

Carlisle compiled his *Topographical Dictionary* in the early part of the century, and local circumstances may have altered much since that time, but still the statement, if made in earnest, as it seems to be, has a very mythical appearance.

It is not a matter of importance; but if any of the more aged inhabitants of the district can confirm, in the least degree, the truth of the story, I should be glad. If so, some member who has an opportunity of inquiring will, I hope, communicate the result of his investigation to yourself as editor.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,

ENQUIRER.

CIRCLES.

SIR,—The other day I was struck with a statement of Bruce of Abyssinian fame that an Arab chief on the south-western coast of Arabia having taken under his protection an Englishman, and having to leave him for a short time, stuck his spear into the ground, and traced a circle round it, in which his protégé was to stand until his return, if he wished for protection from violence, or even death, for as long as he remained within the circle he was safe.

Now, although a circle is the figure most easily and naturally drawn, yet it is not impossible that there may be some connecting links between this Arab custom and similar ones practised in some of the islands of the southern seas, as well as those numerous stone ones found in most portions of Europe. Some of these have been considered as places of religious worship, which indeed in some instances may have been the case, although no satisfactory arguments in support of such a theory have as far as I am aware been brought forward. It is true such circles may in one sense be said to consecrate the encircled space, so far as to make intrusion within its limits unlawful and impious; but to jump from this supposition to the conclusion that they were places of religious services or assemblies can hardly be allowed. Isolated stones surrounding a grave, they would have been no use as a protection, but for their

supposed character. If these stones were always isolated and the intervening spaces not filled up by some material or other it is clear they would be no protection against cattle or other animals. Hence perhaps a slight difficulty, but hardly of such a character as to weigh against the opinion of those who I believe are among the best authorities of the present day.

A. B. A.

TREUDDYN, FLINTSHIRE.

SIR,—Some years ago there was to be seen near this place a massive *maenhir* erect on a tumulus, described about 1800 as *coarsely paved*. What this expression means seems ambiguous, unless the so-called tumulus was a cave of rough stones. The stone itself was seven feet broad and only five long, its breadth being under two feet. It was known as *Carreg y Llech*, both words meaning a stone, but the latter more particularly perhaps expressive of a funeral stone. Is this monument in existence?

Many Breton antiquaries confine the meaning of the word to semi-wrought stones, or at least such as have sides as smooth as if they had been tooled. In this case the employment of *Carreg* and *Llech* together is so far worthy of notice as if partially indicating that *Llech* must almost have been identical to *grave*, or some such word, when thus following *carreg*.

I remain, Sir, yours truly,

A MEMBER.

THE BROADWARD FIND.

SIR,—In the beginning of April I visited Broadward Hall, on the kind invitation of Mr. A. W. Crichton, and accompanied him to the field in which the bronze implements were found. I am, therefore, able to add a few additional particulars to the interesting accounts which have been already published by Mr. Owen Rooke and Mr. Barnwell.

On the very edge of the former morass, and on a somewhat higher level, out of flood's way, is the site of a circular tumulus levelled to within a foot of the surrounding field, and partially cut away on the north by the fence and ditch of the adjoining meadow. It must have been levelled at a remote period, for a very large ash-tree, recently fallen, grew on the present level. The soil removed from the tumulus was probably thrown into the morass to improve its condition; and with the soil the urn, of which a fragment, from rim to base, has been preserved, was there deposited. The urn appears to have been turned on a wheel, and the ornamental band (see p. 83) seems to have been painted on the surface with a black pigment before it was burnt.

In a nearly straight line to the north-east are the other two tumuli referred to by Mr. Rooke; the middle one in a great measure

levelled, and the one by the river-side apparently undisturbed, supporting a fine grove of trees. Mr. Crichton told me that one of the drainers sloped away a small part of the mound on the side next the river, and remarked that the earth had been puddled: a precautionary measure, perhaps, of its constructor to guard against the wash of the stream in flood time.

I had carefully examined the remains which were submitted for the examination of the Society, of which Mr. Barnwell has ably and carefully described the most distinctive forms; and so I determined to look through the box full of fragments which remained at Broadward, in order to see whether I could detect any fresh form among them; but I could only find two fragments which materially differed from those described: one a dagger-handle somewhat similar to that described by Mr. Barnwell, save that it has no opening in the centre; and the other a quadrangular handle almost identical in shape with the supposed scabbard-end of a bronze sword. (Wilde's *Cat. Dublin Museum*, p. 46, fig. 335.) This fragment is about two inches and a half long, about half an inch wide at the end (which is not closed with metal), and increasing to one inch where it is broken away. It could not have served as a scabbard, for, like the ferules or darts and No. 11, it is moulded on a core or kernel of burnt clay. The use of such a core appears to have been a common practice with the Danish founders, in order to prevent a waste of metal.¹ It may be that the thin and taper portions of wood which extend to the point of some of the spear-heads, have been used for the same purpose, and have become carbonised by the molten metal when it was poured in.

In addition to the ordinary processes of casting in moulds of stone, or metal, or in an impression in sand, a third process was employed by the Danish founders for more complicated forms, and for producing ornamental designs on the surface. A core of clay was moulded of the required form, dried, and baked. Around it a fac-simile of the object intended to be produced was made in wax, on which, when ornament was desired, a skilful workman with tools of bone etched his designs to be reproduced in the casting. The wax facsimile was surrounded with a covering of clay well tempered with cowdung or other fine combustible substance, in order to make the mould porous. Supports in hardened clay connected the core with the outer covering. The mould was then fired in order to harden it, and to cause the wax to run out through an opening into which the molten metal was afterwards poured. M. Morel, from whom I borrow these details, in his able paper² shows that such designs could not have been otherwise executed on bronze, because there was no steel graving needle to be had, and one of flint would have been too clumsy. He remarks also the absence of any appearance of the design having been scratched or cut on the surface. In

¹ See remarks of M. Herbst, *Mémoires de la Société Royale des Antiquaires du Nord* for 1869, p. 279.

² "Sur les Métaux employés dans l'Age du Bronze," *ibid.* for 1866.

this manner, then, the design on the spear-head No. 7 must have been produced.

I may here remark that the implements were deposited in a clayey alluvium which adheres to the fingers when they are examined, and not in peat. M. Morel states that bronze implements found in peat are often as fresh as when they come from the mould, while those which are found in earthy matter (*terreau*) are more or less oxidised and encrusted with hydrated carbonate of copper; and he accounts for the rough, swelled out, and sometimes eaten away surface so apparent on some of the Broadward implements, by the explanation that when liquid bronze metal is subjected to the action of too much fire, the casting loses its homogeneousness, and becomes porous, which favours oxidation in the interior of the mass.

One more remark before I conclude. Mr. Rocks states that the bronze objects are all, more or less, imperfect, bent, or broken, and appear to have been so at the time when they were buried. This fact will occur to any one who carefully examines them. Coupled with their occurrence in large masses, it remarkably coincides with the circumstances of the numerous finds in the peat mosses of Schleswig and South Jutland recorded by M. Engelhardt.¹ The mutilation was in both cases intentional; and the deposit, whatever may have been the motive, was not the result of accident.

It may interest the members of our Society to learn that Mr. Crichton has kindly consented to exhibit the articles described by Mr. Barnwell at the Knighton Meeting, and that at the proper season he proposes to superintend fresh explorations on the same ground, when we may reasonably hope for the discovery of fresh forms.

I remain, Sir, yours faithfully,

R. W. B.

GWYTHERIAC NUNNERY.

SIR,—In the *Memoirs of Dean and Bishop Goodman*, by the late Archdeacon Newcome, mention is made of a "Composition" between Reginald de Grey, Lord of Ruthin, and Anian Bishop of Bangor, wherein it was stipulated that "the Bishop should not ordain any of Lord Grey's vassals without his permission, as that act would emancipate them; and that he should have the liberty of enjoying, without molestation, the goods of deceased nuns, the administration of the temporal goods of the ladies of Gwytheriac Nunnery having been, as it appeared, a bone of contention between the temporal and spiritual lords."²

Now where was Gwytheriac Nunnery? Tanner, the great authority on such matters, evidently takes it to be the same with Gwytherin. Thus he has "Witheriac or Guitherine. A nunnery here is mentioned by many that write of S. Wenefrede."³ But this can hardly be correct, for neither Lord Grey nor the Bishop of Bangor

¹ *Denmark in the Early Iron Age*. Williams and Norgate.

² *Memoirs*, p. 40.

³ *Notitia*, p. 708.

could have had anything to do with Gwytherin or its nunnery, which lay in the lordship of Rhufoniog and the diocese of St. Asaph. We must, therefore, look elsewhere for its identification, and I think we have not far to go. Close to Ruthin, in a beautiful but sequestered spot, lies the little village of Efenechtyd, the very name of which implies that it was once a nunnery (Y Fenechdyd). There is, moreover, a tradition to the same effect; and it is said that the old-fashioned knocker on the church door was intended to illustrate the parable of the ten virgins,—an illustration which would have peculiar appropriateness for a nunnery church or chapel. This is further corroborated by the fact that when Robert of Shrewsbury was collecting materials for his *Life of St. Winifred*, about A.D. 1140, he applied for information, among others, to the men of Rhos and *Ruthin* ("consultis Rossis et Ruthensis"), so that he must have had some good and definite reason for coming hither. This, of course, he would have in the sister foundation of "Gwytheriac"; and we learn at the same time whence came the lady whose tomb in Ruthin Church the quaint Churchyard describes in his *Worthines of Wales*,—

An ankres, too, that neere that wall did dwell,
With trim wrought worke in wall is buried well.

Putting all these things together, I think we need have little hesitation in concluding that, although there seem to be no traces of the old name of Gwytheriac, the *Nunnery of Gwytheriac* may be identified with Efenechtyd.

I remain, Sir, yours truly,

D. R. THOMAS.

HISTORY OF MAELOR CYMRAEG.

SIR,—The arms of Roderick the Great were, *gules*, a chevron inter three roses *argent*. The arms of Meredydd ab Owain, Prince of Powys, were, *or*, a lion's gamb erased *gules*, armed *azure*, which had previously been borne by Merfyn, Prince of Powys, the third son of Roderick the Great. Merfyn was slain in A.D. 900, and left issue, three sons,—1, Llewelyn; 2, Triffyn; and 3, Iarddur, who was drowned about A.D. 950; and a daughter named Avandreg, who married Idwal Foel, King of Gwynedd. Llewelyn ab Merfyn, who was excluded from the crown of Powys by the usurpation of his uncle Cadell, and his cousin Howel Dda, successively kings of South Wales, was father of a daughter and heiress, Angharad, who married Owain ab Howel Dda, King of South Wales, by whom she had issue, two sons,—Meredydd ab Owain, Prince of Powys, who bore his mother's arms; and Llywarch ab Owain, who was taken prisoner in A.D. 986, with two thousand troops, by Harold the Dane, and deprived of his eyes.

I remain, Sir, yours faithfully,

J. Y. W. LLOYD, K.S.G.

Archæological Notes and Queries.

Note 13.—CATH BALUG. Some of the readers of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, besides myself, may have been led on a wild cat chase by the following words of Pughe's under *Pali*: "Cath bali,—the glossy fur cat; an epithet for some ferocious animal, probably a tiger." Under *Palug* he makes a similar statement, with the addition that it is mentioned in "the historical triads" as "one of the molestations of Mona, which were reared in it." Turning to the triads, I find in Gee's reprint of the *Myvyrian* (p. 398) a reference not only to *cath palug*, but also to *meibon paluc*. The wording, however, sounds anything but historical. Page 410 it is called *cath balwg*. On turning to the *Iolo MSS.* (p. 81) the *cath palug* turns out to be no cat at all. The words there are to the following effect: "Ag yng Ngwaith Cerrig y Gwyddyl y bu lladd arnynt, a Chaswallon Lawhir a laddes a'i gledd ei hun Syrigi Wyddel ab Mwrchan, ap Eurnach hen ap Eilo ap Rbechgyr ap Cathbalug, ab Cathal," etc. Of course, as everybody will perceive, *Cathbalug* is an Irish proper name beginning with the syllable *cath*, the equivalent of our *cad*, as in *Cadwallon*, *Cadfan*, etc. Since writing the above my attention has been called to a mention of *Cath paluc* in a poem printed in Skene's *Four Ancient Books of Wales* (ii, p. 53), to which I would refer the reader.

J. RHYS.

Note 14.—TWYCH TRWYTH. The words *twrch trwyth* seem to represent the Irish *torc* and *triath*. Now *twrch* and *torc* seem to have the same meaning; but as to *triath* it has, according to Cormac's *Glossary*, the following meanings: *triath*, gen. *treith* = 'rex'; *triath*, gen. *trethan* = 'mare'; and *triath*, gen. *trethirne* = 'aper.' What then do the words *twrch trwyth* taken together mean, as they occur in the *Mabinogi* of "Culhwch and Olwen," and is there any Irish version of that tale? The mutations do not permit us to regard *trwyth* in this instance as anything but a word borrowed from Irish; both *trwyth* and *Cathbalug* show that the Irish once sounded their *th* like our Welsh *th* or very nearly so: now it has the sound of *h*.

J. R.

Note 15.—DEFFROBANI. We are told in the Triads that our ancestors came here from *Deffrobani* and "Gwlad yr Haf." *Deffrobani* is evidently *Taprobane*, or the island of Ceylon. An answer to the question—what was known in the middle ages or later about *Taprobane* might possibly enable critics to discover why that island was fixed upon by the inventors of the Triads, and what materials they had at their service. The following is all my information on the subject:—1. Ceylon was not unknown to the Romans. 2. Marco Polo visited it about the end of the thirteenth century. 3. Keating in his *History of Ireland*, p. 246, records a tradition that the ancestors of the Irish set out from Egypt, sailed between Asia and *Tap-*

rabana, and ultimately got round Asia and into Erin. 4. Dr. Bosworth has in his compendious A.-Sax. Dictionary the following:—"Deprobane, *The island Taprobane*;" where he has met with the word I have failed to elicit; perhaps some person who is lucky enough to be able to consult the larger edition of the doctor's work could enlighten us on the point.

J. R.

Note 16.—ENEAS. Is the Brutus tale of Welsh or English origin? Evidently *Brutus* is an etymological creation as far as Britain is concerned. Now *Brutus* is also written *Brytlys*, but as Welsh *y* when differing from *i* had in Middle Welsh the sound of *u* (its sound in *fy*, *dy* being probably unknown even in Salesbury's time), *Brutus* and *Brytlys* would be pronounced exactly the same; so from *Brutus* according to G. ab Arthur's Brut this island was called *Brytaen* and the people *Brytanyeit*, while the Tysilio Brut, eliminating the spelling discrepancy, gives us *Brytlys* and *Bryttaniait*. It is to be noticed that it is not *Brythoniaid* that is thus explained, but *Bryttaniaid* and *Brytaen*, comparatively modern words borrowed probably from English. The A.-Saxon for *Britain* is *Bryten* (or *Brytten*) and for *Briton* *Bryt*; in old English these became respectively *Bruten* and *Brut*; so no arrangement could be more charming than that *Brutus* should colonize *Bruten* or *Bryt-us Bryten*; of course *Brutus*, seconded by Roman influence, would be more than a match for *Brytus*. The Welsh claim comes in more successfully in the person of *Eneas*, who was to be the chief ancestor of *Brutus* and the *Eneas* of Virgil, as Giraldus (or some one of his models) discovered that *Eneas* is merely the Latin way of writing the Welsh name *Eniaun*, which we now spell *Einion*. Probably the tale consists of many pieces joined together at different times; by the way, what is the date of the oldest version of it?

J. R.

Note 17.—CONSTANTINOPLE. A more unconscious method of etymologizing has been followed in the treatment of some foreign names of places, thus *Constantinopolis* becomes successively in Welsh *Constinoblis* and *Corstinabyl*, which one meets with in "Ystoria Chyaryls," and looks like a Welsh name derived in part from *cors*, "a swamp." Similarly *Ἱεροσόλυμα*, Jerusalem, became in the hands of Welsh scribes *Caerussalem*, whence our hymnologists have had their *Caersalem*, which has induced some of our Gor-Gymry to believe that they will find the "heavenly Jerusalem" to be a Welsh institution.

J. R.

Note 18.—BLEDRWS. With respect to *Bledrws* I was rash in your last number, for I find *Bledrws* also is well attested; thus one of Howel Dda's advisers is called *Bledrws* vab Bleidydd, and we read in the *Myvyrian*, p. 549, of a *Bledrws* tywysawc Kernyw."

J. R.

Note 19.—TWR GRON. This name is valuable as showing that *twr* was once feminine in Welsh; it is the Latin *turris* or the French *tour*, both of which are feminine. Welsh analogy is against mono-

syllabic nouns with *w* remaining feminine, hence the word *twr* is now invariably masculine. J. R.

Note 20.—PRESSUIR (gl. affixa). I allude to the last number of the journal, p. 6 (17). No doubt *pressuir* is identical with our modern *prysur*, and I hold the digraph *ui* to be an attempt to render the sound of the Welsh *u*. The word seems to the med. Lat. *pressura*; this however is a noun, while *pryseur* is an adjective; but compare our adjective *ysceler* from the Latin *scelus*, *sceleris*. According to Ducange *pressura* meant, among other things, “moles-tia,” “censura,” “turba comprimens.” I find it in the following hymn attributed to Bonaventura:—

Crux in omnibus pressuris,
Et in gravibus et duris,
Est totum remedium.
Crux in pœnis et tormentis
Est dulcedo piæ mentis,
Et verum refugium.

J. RHYS.

Note 21.—LLYN CAWS. A contributor to *By-Gones* furnishes the following short piece of folk-lore respecting the origin of the name *Llyn Caws*: “There is a little lake situated above the celebrated fall of Pistyll Rhaiadr, called *Llyn Caws*. The following origin of its name was given to the writer of this by an old inhabitant some years deceased, that ‘Queen Helena, when passing through Wales, after encamping in Hirnant Coris, at a place called ‘The Place of the Beds’ (the trench is still strongly marked), proceeded on her way towards England. On arriving at the top of the hill above the lake she took out a cheese to distribute it amongst her followers; but it tumbled out of her lap, and rolled down the hill into the lake, and that is why it got the name.’”.....

Query 18.—NANTGYNDANYLL. In the third Appendix to Professor Rees’ *Welsh Saints*, which contains “a list of churches and chapels in Wales,” we find (p. 332) *Nantgyndanyll* as the name of one of the churches in Carnarvonshire. There is, I believe, no church or parish bearing that name anywhere in that county at the present day. Can any one inform me what place is intended? *Nantgyndanyll*, a name which I have not met with elsewhere, is stated to be under the invocation of St. Deiniol, the saint to whom, among other churches, the Cathedral at Bangor is dedicated. DEINIOL.

Miscellaneous Notices.

BRECON PRIORY.—Efforts are now being made to complete the restoration of St. John’s Priory Church at Brecon, and contributions for that purpose are urgently wanted. In the opinion of Sir Gilbert Scott “there is no doubt that it is one of the finest specimens of churches of its scale, and in the highest degree worthy of all possible

pains being expended on its restoration." The cost is estimated at £5,000; but of this sum about £3,000 have already been raised in the locality. To meet the deficit it has been found necessary to appeal to the public at large; "but this general appeal," the promoters state, "has not been put forth until it was clearly ascertained—heartily and generously as the call has been responded to in the town and neighbourhood—that the large sum required could not be procured from local resources. Hence the necessity the Committee feel themselves under of appealing for aid to generous Churchmen not immediately connected with Brecon." Contributions for this highly desirable object may be sent to the Rev. Herbert Williams, Vicar of Brecon.

PRESERVATION OF ANCIENT MONUMENTS.—According to the accounts which we have seen, no less than *two* of the ancient monuments of Wales, including Monmouthshire, are to be protected by the provisions of Sir John Lubbock's Bill; these favoured two being "The Dolmen, Plas Newydd, Anglesey," and "Arthur's Quoit, Gower, Glamorganshire." Evidently (the more is the pity) the worthy Baronet has never heard of the Welsh *triad*, or we have no doubt he would have made an effort to give us that mystic number instead of this prosaic two.

HOLT, NEAR WREXHAM.—St. Chad's Church, Holt, Flintshire, is one of the finest and largest old parish churches in North Wales, being much of the same date and style of architecture with the neighbouring churches of Wrexham and Gresford; but of late years it had become so very dilapidated, that recourse to restoration was found absolutely necessary. The work has been commenced under the direction of Mr. John Douglas, architect, of Chester. A considerable sum has been raised for the purpose; but still something like £1,000 has to be collected before it can be completed, and persons disposed to aid in the good work are asked to contribute to the restoration fund. We hope the work of restoration is in every way worthy of this magnificent church.

Reviews.

ANNALS AND ANTIQUITIES OF THE COUNTIES AND COUNTY FAMILIES OF WALES. By THOMAS NICHOLAS, M.A., Ph.D., F.G.S. Two vols. 8vo. London: Longmans and Co., 1872.

In these two elegant volumes Dr. Nicholas presents us with a large amount of information, historical, archæological, and genealogical, relating to the "thirteen counties" of Wales, in a highly attractive form. Each county is treated separately, and in alphabetical order. The author remarks in the preface that the "work may be considered in the light of a new Visitation of Wales, conducted, not

under the auspices or authority of the College of Arms, but in obedience to a frequently expressed desire that a more complete and faithful account than existed should be provided of the great families of the Principality, combining, as far as possible, ancient with modern times." The visitation thus voluntarily undertaken has, we are glad to state, been carried out to a fairly successful issue, and the result embodied in these volumes will be of no small value to persons who may have occasion to travel in the same path. The work may be described as consisting of two main divisions, one ancient, and the other more or less modern. Both these subjects have, to some degree, been treated of before; but their combination to form one whole is a feature peculiar to the work under notice, and so far it may be said to have no precedent.

Each county is, as far as possible, treated as a unity. In the first place we have its physical features; its ancient and mediæval history; its antiquities, generally divided into prehistoric and historical; and its old and extinct families. The lists of high sheriffs and members of Parliament form a sort of connecting link between the past and the present, and serve to introduce the more modern portion which treats of the families of each county as now existing, their lineage, dignities, alliances, and public services.

Most of the details have been worked out with praiseworthy industry, and the latest and best authorities appear to have, in every case, been consulted. Few things seem to have been taken at second hand. "The whole country," we are told, "has been actually visited. Descriptions and accounts have been given from personal inspection; facts, dates, names, have been obtained from the documents or direct testimony of the families themselves." This constitutes the principal value of the book. Since the time of the "industrious Pennant" few writers who have undertaken to write books about Wales have taken the trouble of seeing it with their own eyes.

A very considerable portion of the work is necessarily devoted to genealogy. The Welsh people, as is well known, are and have always been partial to pedigrees; and of the documents of the past that have come down to us, no small number belong to this subject. The following extracts give us Dr. Nicholas' estimate of their value, accuracy, and importance:

The abundance of genealogical records found among the Welsh has exposed them to the charge of uncritical credulity and extravagant assumption. The practice of recording and multiplying copies of pedigrees should, on the contrary, protect them from such a charge. The fact is that genealogy amongst the ancient Welsh was a study intertwined with the whole of their social life, and an element in their law of property; and from this circumstance the natural history of the Welshman's predilection for the practice is clearly and rationally traceable. By law a man held rank and claimed property "by kin and descent." He must show his lineage through nine generations to be a free Cymro and holder of land. "A person past the ninth descent formed a new *Pen Cenedl*, or head of a family. Every family was represented by its elder, and these elders from every family were delegated to the national council. Genealogy was, in this sense, a consti-

tuent in the social and political life of the Cymry before the time of Howel the Good, and its position was confirmed by his revised code."

The mere mention of such long established national customs is sufficient to explain and justify the prominence given to genealogy amongst the families of Wales. The order and authority of the custom also favours belief in the general accuracy of its results.

The editor remembers the time when he had doubts himself respecting the value of our pedigrees, and is not even now insensible to the need of caution and scrutiny in their reception; but experience has led to a large qualification of his scepticism. The careful inspection of voluminous ancient documents originating from different quarters, but containing matters in common, and the collation of lineages which were but copies or recensions made at wide intervals from originals or other copies, have convinced him that in early times great care must have been exercised in the production and transmission of such records; and that, although not free from occasional errors, they possess a general accuracy quite sufficient to convey substantial truth. He certainly sees no reason for questioning the reliability of Welsh pedigrees in the main, which would not apply at least with equal cogency, to the lineage, *e. g.*, of Scotchmen who trace to the Hamiltons, Gordons, and Douglasses, or of the English who manage to trace to the Roll of Battle Abbey.

Some have an affectation of depreciating all pedigrees and all pride of ancestry and antiquity. Such weakness is pardonable in those whose ancestry brings them scanty credit, or whose degeneracy is a reproach to their more distinguished predecessors; but it is a weakness seldom betraying itself beyond these limits. To human nature it belongs to respect antiquity and value ancestry. An old family, like a seer, tree, or mansion, wins veneration by its mere age as well as by other and possibly higher qualities.....

Wales is a country of old annals, old customs, and old families, as well as old rocks and mountains; and the Welshman may ask his countrymen, with as much reason as Cicero had in asking his own, "*Quem non moveat clarissimis monumentis testata consignataque antiquitas?*"

There are nearly two hundred well executed illustrations on wood, from photographs, embracing cromlechs, castles, churches, gentlemen's seats, coats of arms, and similar objects. They constitute an important and characteristic feature in the work.

Much of the value of a work of this kind consists in its completeness. In this respect the present production is not quite so satisfactory as could be wished. Some scores of families which, according to the plan, ought to be recorded, are altogether omitted; and several others which, so far as we can see, have no claim whatever to the distinction of belonging to the "county families," are here included. The omissions, we are told, are in some instances unavoidable, no information having been received respecting these families. This is much to be regretted. The author more than once refers the reader to the second edition for particulars not given in this first impression. When a reissue takes place, we hope that these omissions and redundancies, with some other inadvertencies which we have noticed, will receive due attention; but it must be acknowledged that it is somewhat difficult to draw the exact line of demarcation in this as well as in most other matters.

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE ANCIENT MONUMENTS IN THE PRIORY CHURCH, ABERGAVENNY. By OCTAVIUS MORGAN, Esq., M.P., F.R.S., F.S.A., President of the Monmouthshire and Caerleon Antiquarian Association. Newport: H. Mullock.

WE somewhat tardily call the attention of our readers to this handsomely got up little volume, which was issued to the members of the Monmouthshire and Caerleon Association in December last. It is the most valuable publication on the antiquities of Monmouthshire issued by the Society since the appearance of Mr. Lee's well known *Iscia Silurum*. The monuments described in the work "form a remarkably good and most instructive series of monumental effigies from the twelfth to the seventeenth centuries, showing the various forms and characters of such structures, and displaying in an admirable manner the various changes which successively took place in the arms and armour of the knightly warriors; exhibiting a valuable and consecutive series of illustrations, not only of armour, but also of costume, as well of ladies as of knights, during a period of four centuries." The learned author prefaces his account of the monuments with short accounts of the Priory Church, the barony of Abergavenny, and some remarks on the ancient armour of the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries, with the view of making the subject more intelligible to his readers. The work has been admirably illustrated by a beautiful series of photographs, thirteen in number.

We would gladly see the Monmouthshire and Caerleon Association, which has since its foundation in 1847 rendered such excellent service to the cause of archæology in Monmouthshire, turn its attention to a more thorough investigation of the antiquities of that favoured county, by promoting the publication of *parochial accounts*, as published by the Powys-land Club in the *Montgomeryshire Collections*.

THOMAS' HISTORY OF THE DIOCESE OF ST. ASAPH.

WE are glad to learn that this laborious and valuable work is progressing very satisfactorily, and that it is intended to bring out the two remaining Parts in one, a considerable portion of it being already in the press. The whole work is likely to extend to about eight hundred pages; and as the price is to be raised as soon as the whole is once issued, we would strongly recommend those who wish to become possessors of the work—and they ought to be many—to send in their names without delay.

PART I of the sixth volume of *Collections Historical and Archæological relating to Montgomeryshire* has lately been issued by the Powys-land Club. The principal contents are: History of the Parish of Garth Beibio; Armorial Shield in Buttington Church; High Sheriffs

of Montgomeryshire; Portraits connected with Montgomeryshire; Parochial Account of Llanidloes (continued); Herbertiana; Monumental Effigies in Montgomery Church; Circular Flint Knife found at Trefeglwys; Mould for casting Tokens found at Mathraval; and Welsh Poetry illustrative of the History of Llangurig. The Part is well illustrated, especially the portion relating to Llanidloes Church.

Collectanea.

RUSSIAN ARCHÆOLOGY.—The venerable city of Kief has been chosen as the seat of the next triennial meeting of the Russian Archæological Congress, which is to take place in the summer of 1874. Count Oubarof, President of the Moscow Archæological Society, has issued circulars calling the attention of antiquarians to the exhibition which will then and there be held. All kinds of objects in any way illustrative of Slavonic archæology will be gladly received for exhibition, and it is hoped that a most valuable and instructive collection will be brought together.

THE precious MS. known as the "Gospels of Mac Ournan" has, by the consent of the Archbishop of Canterbury, been lent for the purpose of having some of its pages photozincographed, to illustrate the series of the national MSS. of Ireland in course of publication under the direction of the Master of the Rolls.

MR. A. W. FRANKS has intimated to the Society of Antiquaries his intention of working up the details connected with a portion of his Bronze Period, dealing with each of the countries specified separately. Special attention was called to the bronze or rather copper implements sent for exhibition by Captain Bloomfield, and found in Central India. With two trifling exceptions they are the first implements of the kind which have as yet turned up in that country. Upwards of four hundred of them were found together.

DISCOVERY OF A TOMB.—A few weeks ago Mr. Howel Pugh, of Tyddyn Bach Farm, in the parish of Llanfachreth, near Dolgelly, Merionethshire, discovered a vault containing human remains in a field which he was preparing to plough. The field rises abruptly in the centre, like several other fields in the locality; and on this eminence stood, and had stood, it may almost be said, from time immemorial, a huge stone which interfered with ploughing operations. Mr. Pugh, therefore, determined to move it, though the task was one of considerable difficulty. It was at first proposed to resort to blasting, but eventually the stone was dragged away by a team of horses. A deep hole was then found on the spot which had been covered by the stone, and at the bottom of the hole very dark earth

mixed with stones. With the aid of a crowbar Mr. Pugh discovered that there was probably a cavity lower down, and a little excavation revealed a stone vault containing human remains, a brass dagger, and a gold ring. It is suggested that the tomb is that of a soldier who fell in one of the battles which were fought in this locality, and that several similar tombs might be discovered. The stone, it is said, bore no inscription. The farm is the property of John Vaughan, Esq., of Nannau.

THE following paper "On some Human Bones found at Buttington, Montgomeryshire," supposed to be relics of the Danish Invasion, was recently read by Mr. W. Boyd Dawkins, F.R.S., at a meeting of the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society:—

"Among some papers which have lately demanded my attention, there is one relating to the discovery of human bones in Buttington Churchyard, a hamlet near Welshpool, Montgomeryshire, which is worthy of being placed on record, and being brought into relation with history. In the year 1838 the late Rev. R. Dawkins, the incumbent of the parish, made a most remarkable discovery of human remains while digging the foundations for a new schoolroom at the south-west corner of the churchyard, and in making a path leading from it to the church door. He discovered three pits, one containing two hundred skulls, and two others containing exactly one hundred each; the sides of the pits being lined with the long bones of the arms and the legs. Two other pits contained the smaller bones, such as the vertebræ and those of the extremities. All the teeth were wonderfully perfect, and the condition of the skulls showed that the men to whom they belonged had perished in the full vigour of manhood. Some of the skulls had been fractured, and the men to whom they belonged had evidently come to a violent death. A jaw bone of a horse and some teeth were found in one of the pits, and among the circumstances noted at the time was the fact that the root of an ash tree, growing in the churchyard, had found its way through the nutrient foramen of a thigh-bone, into the cavity which contained the marrow, and had grown until it penetrated the further end of the bone, and finally burst the shaft: the bone and root were compacted together into one solid mass. These remains were unfortunately collected together and reinterred on the north side of the churchyard, without being examined by any one interested in craniology, the few fragments, with some few exceptions, which escaped reinterment being merely the teeth, which were sold at sixpence and a shilling apiece by the workmen, as a remedy against toothache; for the possession of a dead man's tooth was supposed, by the people in the neighbourhood at that time, to prevent that malady.

"The interest in this discovery died away, and, so far as I know, there was no attempt made to bring it into relation with history, although it offers a striking proof of the accuracy of the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle. In the year 894 we read that the Danes, probably under

the command of Hæsten, left Beamfleet, or Benfleet, in Essex, and, after plundering Mercia or central England, collected their forces at Shoebury in Essex, and gathered together an army both from the East Anglians and the Northumbrians. 'They then went up along the Thames till they reached the Severn; then up along the Severn. Then Ethered the ealdorman, and Æthelnoth the ealdorman, and the King's thanes who were then at home in the fortified places, gathered forces from every town east of the Parret, and as well west as east of Selwood, and also north of the Thames and west of the Severn, and also some part of the North-Welsh people. When they had all drawn together then they came up with the army at Buttington on the bank of the Severn, and there beset them about, on either side, in a fastness. When they had now sat there many weeks on both sides of the river, and the King was in the west in Devon, against the fleet, then were the enemy distressed for want of food, and having eaten a great part of their horses, the others being starved with hunger, then went they out against the men who were encamped on the east bank of the river and fought against them, and the Christians had the victory. And Ordheh, a king's thane, was there slain; and of the Danish men there was very great slaughter made, and that part which got away thence was saved by flight. When they had come into Essex to their fortress and the ships, then the survivors again gathered a great army from among the East-Angles and the North-Humbrians before winter, and committed their wives and their wealth and their ships to the East-Angles, and went at one stretch, day and night, until they arrived at a western city in Wirral, which is called Legaceaster (Chester).'

"It is evident from this passage that a most desperate battle was fought at Buttington, between the Danes and the combined English and Welsh forces. And when we consider the position of the churchyard, which is slightly above the level of the fields on the east side, and which stands out boldly above the stretch of alluvium on the north side, there can be but little doubt that the battle was fought on the very spot where the bones were discovered. In the Chronicle we read that the Danes were compelled to eat their horses. The jaw of a horse was discovered in the excavations, together with many horse's teeth. It is therefore almost certain that these human remains belong to the men who fell in this battle. We cannot tell who arranged the bones in the way in which they were found; nor do we know whether they belonged to Danes, English, or Welsh, but it is hardly probable that the victors would knowingly give Christian burial to their heathen adversaries. The commanding position offered by the camp probably caused it to be chosen by the monks of the neighbouring Abbey of Strata Marcella for the site of the present church, and it is very probable that they discovered the relics of the battle, and arranged them in the pits in the churchyard, after the same fashion as is seen in many crypts and catacombs.

"There is another point of interest in this passage of the Chronicle. Buttington is said to be on the east bank of the Severn.

Since that time the river course has passed to the westward, to a distance of about a quarter of a mile. Its ancient course, however, is still marked by a small brook running close under the churchyard, and which finds its way into the Severn by 'the main ditch.' In connexion with this I may remark that Col. Lane Fox and myself, when examining Offa's Dyke in the year 1869, lost all trace of it in passing from Forden northwards, when we arrived at this stream. The Severn, flowing at that time close to Buttington Church, would form a natural barrier between the Mercians and the Welsh, and render the erection of a dyke unnecessary. There is no material fact added to this account in the Chronicle of Ethelwerd, or in that of Florence of Worcester, or Henry of Huntingdon.

"It is quite possible to trace at the present time the boundaries of the Danish camp. It was defended on the north-west by the river Severn; on the east by a rampart running parallel, or nearly so, with the road to Forden; on the north-east by the churchyard wall; and on the south by the depression which runs down from the present line of the Forden road behind the Vicarage garden down to what was then the old course of the Severn. It may also have included the site of the out-buildings, opposite to the Green Dragon Inn."

DISCOVERY OF PILE-DWELLINGS.—An interesting discovery has recently been made by Dr. Jeuttsch of remains of pile-dwellings in the bed of the Elster, near Leipzig. These traces of pre-historic man, which are so common in the lakes of Switzerland, and in some other parts of Southern Europe, are very rare in central Germany; and, as far as we remember, no indications of the practice of building upon piles have hitherto been found so far north as Leipzig. In the immediate district no traces of its pre-historic inhabitants have previously been met with. These remains, which were discovered during some operations in the bed of the river at Plagwitz, consist of a number of oaken piles sharpened at the bottom, which have been driven into a bed of clay in rows, and a number of oak trunks lying horizontally in the same level as the upper end of the piles. The whole was covered by a considerable thickness of loam. The lower jaw of an ox, fragments of the antlers of deer, long bones of some mammal not yet determined, and shells of freshwater mussels have been found, besides pieces of charcoal and rough pottery; and in the loam about five feet below the surface there were two axes with ground edges.

THE keeper of the manuscripts in the British Museum intends to issue a catalogue of the oldest manuscripts in the national collection, with autotype facsimiles of the choicest early illuminations and texts.

is marle in some places of this mano'r, but what profit is made thereof this Jury knowe not.

To the tweluth article they say they doe not knowe of any freeholder that have dyed without heire generall or speciall.

To the thirteenth article they say that there is no towne corporate or privileged, as is required w'thin that article, within this manor.

To the fourteenth and fifteenth they say that they knowe not of any suche exchanges or vnlawfull inserting of landes into leases demanded by that article, and that the Prince hath no mill within this manno'r.

To the sixteenth they say that there is no common w'thin this manno'r that yeldeth any turfe, furse, or any other like commoditie menconed in yt article.

To the seaventeenth they say that this manno'r, being a member of the lordship of Bromfield, doth serve at the leete and lawdaies of ye said lordshipp as they are bound to doe, and that they pay no ffyn'es, headsilver and kingsilver, but that they pay their rents, fynes, & alienations, amerciaments of courtes, mizes, and all other payments for their rate and proporcon as other ye tennants and inhabitants of ye said lo'p doe, when and as often as ye same are due.

To the eighteenth they say that there is no coppihold tenement in decay in this manno'r to their knowledge.

To the nyneteenth article they say that they knowe not wheather the casualtie menconed in this article be due to his Highness or ye Kings most excellent Ma'tie.

To the twentieth article they say they know not of any fishing or fowlin place belonging to this manno'r.

To the one and twentieth article they say that there is no markett nor faire within this manno'r.

To the two & twentieth and three and twentieth articles they say that they know not of any rent or land concealed or with helde in this manno'r, nor of any reprises or payments going out of the same.

To the fowre and twentieth article they say that there is yearly made at ye leete, after Michaelmas, pettie constables within the townships of this manor, and that the Chief Steward (as this Jurie have crediblie heard) is the Right Honorable John Earl of Bridgewater, and that John Jeffreys, Esq., John Davies and Thomas Forster, gent., are his deputies, and that Thomas Trafford, Esq.,¹ is the Receavo'r; but what fees they or either of them have, this Jurie knowe not.

To the five & twentieth article they say there are no benefices within this manno'r, according to ye demand of y't article.

To the six and twentieth article they say that as farre as they can learne and finde out, that the olde and accustomed Akre used in theis partes and most of ye countries next adjoyninge conteyneth
perches in euerie
akre, and that euerie of the said perches conteyne
foote to the
pearche or pole.

¹ Thomas Trafford, of Traffordd in Esclusham, Esq. *Ermine*, a lion rampt. *sable*. He was the eldest son of Edward Trafford, Esq., and Jane his wife, daughter of George Kynaston, of Oteley near Ellesmere, Esq.

RUABON.—LIBERI TENENT'S.

Redd' xvijs. vjd. ex'n.—Johannes Powell Eyton Generosus tenet vn' mesuagia cum pertinentijs in quo habitat et he parcell' terr' sequend' viz. Kay Dwlin vcha, Kay Kogsitt, Nant Kay Kogsitt, Kay Skibo'e vcha, Nant Kay Skibo'e, Kay Gruffith, Erow Kit y Clapper, Y Kefin Hirion y llwin, Y Dwy Errow voc y Gwerddi, Gweirglodd y Kesin Hirion, Y gron Werne, Erow y Garnedd, Tir y fron y Werglodd yela, Kay S'o Kibo'e issa, Kay Dwlin issa, Kay Canol yr Ermi, Y wirglodd vanor, Wirglodd tros y streete, Errow y porth, Maes y Neuath, Tir Angharad, Croft Owen, Weirglodd Tir Angharad, et Weirglodd Croft Owen nuper terr' Edwardi ap Roger Avi sui et continen' in toto per est 160 a.

Redd' ijs. ijd. ex'n.—Joh'es Eyton tenet vn' al' tenementu' et quatuor parcell' terr' voc' hir y Penlloyd nuper terr' Johannis Salisbury Militis et postea terr' Georgii Salisbury Armigeri cont' p' estimac'o'em 6 a.

Redd' xiijs. ex'.—David Lloyd geneross' tenet vn' messuag' cum pertinentijs in quo habitat et duo al' ten'ta in Ruabon qui nuper fuer' terr' Roberti ap David ap John cont' p' estimac'o'em 30 a.

Redd' viijd. ex'n.—Will'mus Wynn tenet vnu' tenementu' in Ruabon cum domo cum pertinent' continen' p' estimac'o'em nuper terr' Johannis Wynn ap Edward ap Hoell,¹ 6 a.

Redd' ijs. ex'n. Hamlet de Ruddallt.—Rogerus Gruffith ap David ap John ap Jenne goth² tenet vnu' tenementu' voc' y Werne cum cert' terr' continen' per estimac'o'em, scituate in Ruabon, 15 a.

Redd' iiijd. ex'n.—Vnde Johannes ap Edward Smith tenet quatuor acr' aliquando dua parcell' in mortgag'. Redd' ijs. vjd. ex'n.—Idem Rogerus tenet duo messuag' cu' p'tinen' in Ruabon' continen' p' estimat' 30 a.

Redd' ixs. xd. ob. ex'n.—Thomas ap John ap Edward tenet unum messuag'm cum pertin' et quadraginta acras terr' continen' p' estimac'o'em 40 a.

Redd' iijs. iiijd. ex'n.—Will'mus Eyton geneross' tenet' vn' messuag' in Ruabon cum pertinent' vocat' Tir y Vron continen' per estimat'o'em 25 a.

Redd' ijs. xd. ex'n.—Richardus Mathew gen' tenet vn' ten'tu' voc' Hauod y gallor cont' p' estimac'o'em 24 a.

Redd' vjs. vjd. ob. ex'n.—Richardus ap John ap Edward³ tenet vn' messuag' cum pertinent' continen' p' est' 30 a.

¹ John Wynn ab Edward ab Howel of Cristionydd, ab Edward ab Madog Puleston. *Argt.* on a bend *sable*, three mullets of the field. (*V.* pedigree.)

² Roger ab Gruffydd of Rhuddallt, ab David ab John ab Ieuan Goch, ab David Goch ab Bady ab Madog ab Iorwerth Goch of Rhuddallt, fourth son of Madog ab Llewelyn, lord of Eyton, Erlesham, and Borasham. *Ermine*, a lion rampt. *azure*. (*V.* pedigree.)

³ Richard ab John ab Edward ab David ab Ieuan ab Siencyn ab Llewelyn ab Ithel Goch ab Llewelyn Sais ab Madog ab Einion ab Madog ab Bleddyn, fourth son of Cymwrig ab Rhiwallon. *Ermine*, a lion rampt. *sable*. He married Deili, daughter of Robert ab Edward ab Howel ab Madog of the same house, by whom he had issue, John ab Richard of Bersham, who married Catherine, daughter of John Puleston of Plas ym Mhers, Esq., ab Robert Puleston. (*V.* pedigree.)

Redd' ijs. ex'n.—Thomas ap David ap Iennw tenet vnu' messuag' cum' pertinen' existen' terr' nuper Johannis David ap Ienn ap Llen' p' est' 12 a. Griffith ap John clamat terr' pred' et per sol' ijs. redd' pro vno anno et dimid' vlt' preterito.

Redd' vs. viijd. ex'n.—Robertus ap Richard Wynn tenet vnum tenementu cum pertinen' et sex p'cell' terr' continen' per estimac'o'em 16 a.

Redd' vjd. ex'n.—Edwardus Bromfield' tenet vn' tenement' cum tribus parcellis terr' nuper terr' Roberti Lloyd generosi p' est' 1 a. 2 r.

Redd' ix. ijd., add vjd. according to the rentall, & soe ix. viijd. ex'n.—Johannes ap John senior de Garthen² tenet duo tenementa cum pertinen' contin' per estimac'o'em 20 a.

Redd' jd. ex'li.—Edwardus Bromfield generosus tenet vn' domu' et gardinam cum tribus selion' terr' in tenura Johannis Roger cont' p' est' 2 r.

Redd' vjd. ex'li.—Et duo parcell' terr' vocat' Gnoerue enion et Wirglodd y Kay Mawr cont' p' est' 2 r.

Redd' iiijd. ex'li.—Idem Edwardus tenet vn' dom' et vn' selion' terr' in tenura Richardi ap Robert continen' p' estimac'o'em 20 p.

Redd' xvijd. ex'li.—Emanuel Reignolds tenet viginti acras more arabil' et pastur' commute' vocate Redmore al's Swerne Moore iacen' infra vill' de March Wiell continen' per estimac'o'em 20 a.

Redd' iijs. iiijd. ex'li.—Robertus ap Harry tenet vnu' tenementu' cum pertinen' et cert' terr' in March Wiell cont' per estimac'o'em 10 a.

Redd' xxxjs. vijd. ex'li.—Owinus Breerton Armig'o³ tenet vn' capital' messuag' et cert' parcell' terr' eidem pertinen' continen' per estimac'o'em 100 a.

Redd' iijjs. ex'li.—Idem Owinus tenet purpart' vnus class' terr' nuper terr' Roberti ap Hoell continen' p' est'

Redd' ijs. ex'li.—Henricus Edgbury⁴ tenet vnu' ten'tum et cert' terr' in Marchwiell continen' p' est' 10 a.

Redd' ijs. ex'li.—Johannes William Edgebury⁴ tenet vnam parcellam terr' in Marchwiell continen' p' estimac'o'em 2 a.

Redd' jd. ob. ex'li.—Robertus Lloyd tenet terciam partem vn' acre prati vocat' Gwerth y geniog y dyunrie p' estimat' 1 r. 10 p.

Ad volunt', yet held now free. Redd' vd.—Medut Joh'is ap Jo' Robt' ex'li. Idem Robertus tenet cert' terr' vocat' Tir Griffith continen' p' estimac'o'em 3 a. (See for this as being the moytie of 6 acres, whereof Kateryn, filia Davidis ap Will'mo holdeth the other, both at will, 4 Eliz. Therefore this is as free. See fol. 180.)

Redd' iijs. ijd. ex'li. Terræ Ed'ri Lloyd de Yale.—Idem Rob'tus Lloyd tenet vnam parcella' terr' et prat' in Ruabon vocat' Gwerne Acre Llyder con-

¹ Edward Bromfield of Bryn y Wiwer, Esq., descended from Idnerth Benfras, lord of Maesbrook. He married Catherine, daughter of John Sonlli of Sonlli, Esq., by whom he had an only daughter and heir, Elizabeth, who was married to Sir Gerard Eyton of Eyton, Knt. (V. pedigree.)

² John ab John sold Gaerddin to Gruffydd ab John, who afterwards sold it to Sir Thomas Myddleton Hên, of Chirk Castle, Knt. (Cae Cyriog MSS.)

³ Owen Breerton, of Borasham in the parish of Wrexham, Esq., ob. A.D. 1648. (V. pedigree.)

⁴ Alias Edisbury. (V. Marchwiail.)

tinen' vn' acr' et tria rod', tenet et partem vn' al' parcell' terr' in Morton W. blicoru' vocat' Erow Ddwy con' d'no acr' et continen' in toto p' est' 3 a. 3 r.
 Redd' iiij. xjd. ex'li.—Oliverus Payne geneross' tenet vn' messuag' cum pertinen' in Marchwiell nuper terr' Richardi Madock et William Hetley continen' p' est' 9 a.

Redd' ijs. ijd., vij in hamlet de Ruddallt xixd. in Iscoyd ex'li.—Edwardus ap Randle¹ geneross' tenet vnum messuagium cum duodecim parcellas terr' cum pertinen' in Raddallt de quibus vn' parcell' vocat' a purpart of a parcell vocat' Bryn y Bygelese vn' al' parcell' p' se vocat' Erow y Nant continen' in toto per estimac'o'em 40 a.

Redd' vijs. jd. x'li.—Edwardus Lloyd Armiger² tenet vnum tenementum sive messuagiu' in Ruabon cont' per estimac'o'em 60 a.

Redd' xvjd. x'li.—Idem Edward' Lloyd tenet vnum al' tenementum in Ruabon vocat' y Rhysgrith continen' per estimac'o'em 30 a.

Redd' ijs. ixjd. x'li.—Idem Edwardus Lloyd ten' vn' al' tenementum nuper terr' Edwardi ap William continen' p' estimac'o'em 20 a.

Redd' ixjd. ex'li.—Edwardus ap Thomas Meredith tenet sex parcellas terr' in Akery Warwicke in Sutton' cont' p' est' 5 a.

Redd' viijs. x'li.—Robertus ap John W'nn tenet duas parcellas terr' vocat' in Stodwn et Kay y slam y dre in duabus p'cell' cont' p' est' 10 a.

Redd' vjs. viijd. x'li.—Johannes Kenrick de Marchwiell geneross' tenet vnum capitale messuag' tria tenementa et quadraginta acr' terr' tout' p' est' 40 a.

Redd' iijs. ex'li.—Johannes Eyton³ de Bellam geneross' tenet decem parcellas terr' viz. Sir Gruffith Erow Wair Werne vechan, Werne yssas, Werne Coedesg, y Wierglodd yr Erow nessa Kay Vechan y Kay Bythan brin kadin velin, et y Erow wen continen' p' estimac'o'em 30 a.

Redd' xxd. ex'li.—Johannes ap Edward Smith tenet vnum messuag' et gardinam et cert' parcell' terr' quaru' prima vocat' y Kay Manor, secunda Erow yr fallen Wen, terciā y Maes Gwydd y Kay Vechan, yr Erow goth, Erow yr Aber, yr Erown yn ybb'cyn, et Erow dan y fford continen' per estimac'o'em 8 a.

Redd' iiijd. ex'li.—Idem Johannes ap Edward Smith tenet per mortgagiu' a Thoma Evans duas parcellas terr' vocat' tvry Penllin et Erow Vawr continen' p' estimac'o'em 4 a.

Redd' vjd. ex'li.—Kenricus Dunbabin de Marchwell tenet quinque parcellas terr' continen' p' estimat' plus aut minus 9 a.

Redd' ijd. ex'li.—Rogerus Gruffith tenet vn' messuagiu' tria crofta et parva prat' et vnam parcella' vocat' Kay Broome scituat' in Marchwiell et continen' p' estimac'o'em 2 a. 2 r.

¹ Edward ab Randle of Rhuddallt, ab John ab John ab Madog, ab Ieuf ab Madog of Rhuddallt, second son of Cadwgan Ddû ab Cadwgan Goch, ab Y Gwion, ab Hwfa, ab Ithel Felyn, Lord of Iâl. *Sable*, on a chevron inter three goats' heads erased or, three trefoils of the field. *V. pedigree.* (Cae Cyriog MSS.)

² Edward Lloyd, of Plas Madog in the township of Bodylltyn, Esq., buried at Rhiwabon, Jan. 1, A.D. 1637. (*V. pedigree.*)

³ John Eyton of Belan was the second son of William Eyton of Watstay, Esq. *Azure*, a lion ramp. *ermine.* (*V. pedigree.*)

Redd' iijjs. iij^d. ex'li.—Idem Rogerus Gruffith tenet vnam aliam parcel-
lam terr' in Eyton vocat' Kay Howell Dioc nunc in quatuor parcellass diuiss'
continen' per estimac'o'em 5 a.

Redd' iijjs. xjd. ex'li.—Edwardus Broughton¹ miles tenet vnu' messuagiū'
et terr' vocat' Maes y llan in quatuor parcellass diuiss' et yr gwerglodd issa
continen' p' estimac'o'em 7 a.

Redd' iijjs. xd. ex'li.—Hugo Gruffith tenet vnum messuagium cum perti-
nent' et terr' in Marchwiell voc' y Werglodd vechan, y tir Marle al's y Kay
ty issa Erowe y poptie yr Cotie yssa cont' p' estimac'o'em 7 a.

Redd' iijjs. xd. ex'li.—Rosa Gruffith vidua tenet vnum mess' et cert' parcel-
las terr' in Marchwiell cu' p'tinen' vocat' y Cotie twynt y tye, y Cotie vcha
mine in quatuor parcellass diuiss' et Erowy poptie continen' per estimac'o'em
7 a.

Redd' xvijs. vjd. ex'li.—Rogerus Jones geneross' tenet vn' tenement' gar-
din' et pomariu' in tenura Ellice Ruland, et sex parcellass terr' vocat' Kay
Helig, Kay yr lloye, Erow y pimpe Akre, Kay yr berllan, Kay Messa y fordd
et Erow glan a Ravon continen' p' est'

Idem Rogerus Jones tenet vn' al' tenementum nunc in occupac'o'e Will'mi
Kadwalladr et tres parcellass terr' vocat' Erow issa, Erow ganol nunc in dua-
bus p'cellis et y Erow wrth y ty continen' p' estimac'o'em

Idem Rogerus Jones tenet septem parcellass terre in Mächwiell vocat' Kay
Einon y Coed, Kay Einon y pull, Erow hir, Kefn driniog Erow Wrexh'm y
ddol vaes, et Kay Ithell continen' p' est'

Redd' viijs. ex'li. Hamlet de Ruddallt.—*Georgius* Salisbury Armiger² tenet
vnu' messuagiū' siue tenementum in occupac'o'e Will'mi Lloyd, septem par-
cellas terr' vocat' Kay Rwnge y ddey dy Kay Kadwgan, dwy drillie Cochion,
Kay bedow, y Erow Wair, et berllan cont' per estimac'o'em

Idem *Georgius* tenet vn' al' tenementu' in occupac'o'e Elm' Price et octo
parcellass terr' vocat' Erow fwras dwy tor y kyfilior, y breech gra, Maes y
frithwen, Plas dis drws y Kay et Nant Plas dis p' estimac'o'em

Redd' xxxijs. ixd. ex'li.—Rogerus Ellis Armiger³ tenet duo messuag' sive
tenementa in Marchwiell pomaria gardin' et cum pertinen' et viginti
parcellass terr' vocat' p' seperal' no'i'a sequen' viz., the kill field, the beane
field, the kowe grasse, the meadowes, the croft at the More end, the dole by
the Coppie bridge, the dole of John Eyton, Gwerne y fynnon in duas p'cell'
diuiss', the great field, the More by the Well Crofte, the Well Crofte, the
beane yarde, the crofte by the lane end, the Broomyfield, the Greeneffeld,

¹ Sir Edward Broughton of Marchwiall, Knt. *Ermine*, a lion statant guard. *gules*. (*V*. pedigree.)

² George Salusbury of Erbistock, Esq., was the seventh son of Sir John Salusbury of Llyweni, Knt., Constable of the Castle of Denbigh in A.D. 1530, and afterwards Chancellor and Chamberlain of Denbighshire, by Jane, his wife, daughter and coheir of David Myddelton of Chester, ab David Myddelton ab Ririd Myddelton of Gwaunynog. He married Mary, daughter of Thomas Grosvenor, Esq., ab Sir Thomas Grosvenor of Eaton in Cheshire, Knt.

³ Roger Ellis of Alrhey, Esq. *Ermine*, a lion statant guard. *gules*. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas Hanmer of Hanmer, Knt., by Catherine, his wife, daughter of Thomas Mostyn of Mostyn, Esq. (*V*. pedigree.)

the higher field, the next field to ye howse, and the mooresh croft, continen' p' estimac'o'em 100 a.

The rentall is xxxvijs. ijd., and soe he payeth lesse by this surveye vs. iijd.; there is paid by him in Abinberye ijs. vd. (fo. 242); and soe there is but ijs. xd. more.

Redd' iijl. ex'li.—Robertus Sonlley senior Armiger¹ tenet septem seperal' messuagia siue tenementa cum om'ibus terris eisdem messuagijs spectan' vt sunt in seperalib' tenu' sive occupac'on' Gwen' nuper vx' dauidis Erles, Johannes ap Evan, Hugonis Key, Margarete Pova vidue, Elizabethhe Lloyd vidue Davidis Danlabin, Davidis ap Ellis et Gwen' vx', et vn' clausus in tenura Morgan David nunc in trib' p'cell' vn' al' clausus prior ad inugen' nunc in duas p'cell' fact' in tenura Kendrici Dunbabin, et quatuor parcell' al' in tenir' d'c'e Elizabethhe Lloyd vid'. Que om'ia continen' per estimac'o'em, et ante hoc tempus nota fuer' per nomina de duobus tenementis et viginti clasur' terr' et iacent infra vill' de Marchwiell.

Redd' iix. iijd. ex'li.—Richardus Leighton Armiger² tenet vnu' capitale messuagium cum pertinent' et has tres parcelas viz. Kay Ruge nunc in duas p'cell', Coyd Mawr, Rhos vcha, Rose issa, Kay bone, Kaer Cloey Erw fa, Mayes gwe hirion vcha, Maes gwherion issa, Kay Brynion, cont' p' est' 40 a.

Idem Richardus Leighton tenet vnu' tenementum in occupac'one Johannis Kenricke cum certis terris ante tres parcell' sed nunc diuiss' in plur' et vocat' Kayr Meibion, secunda Coyd David, tertia Maes Meriogge, continen' per estimac'o'em 30 a.

Redd' vijs. viijd. ex'li.—Idem Richardus tenet tria tenementa et terr' in Marchwiell viz. occupac' Hugonis Smith, Johannis ap Ieuan et Morgani David, continen' per estimac'o'em

Idem Richardus Leighton tenet vnu' messuagiu' vocat' the henblace cum his parcell' vizt. the Two Key Manor, Kay llwyn y breeh y Copie Manor, y Copie Becham Kay Kyt y defed pwll hir, y Weene gron, et y gwascardir nuper terr' dauidis ap Robert et Jane vx' eius, continen' per estimac'o'em

Redd' ijs. vd. ex'li.—Edwardus Meredith drap'r et civis London, tenet vnu' tenementu' siue messuag' cum pertinent' in Marchwiell et vndecem parcelas terr' vocat' Y bryn bechan, y Bryn Mawre, Y tal wrne Mawr, y talwru bechan, y tal wrne ycha, yr Erow vcha, y werne issa, gwerglodd y Codd, Kay glace, y gweirglodd hir et ddol y Pandy, nuper terr' Johannis Parry geneross', et cont' p' estimac' 30 a.

Redd' vjs. viijd. ex'li.—Idem Edwardus Meredith tenet vnu' messuag' siue tenementum in Marchwiell cum p'tinen' et septem clausur' eidem pertinent' vocat' p' no'i'a de Kay vcha, Kay yr St. Kibo, Y tir Newydd, Erow bryn y grog, Gwerne y fynnon, y Kay issa et yr Erow wrth y ty continen' p' est' 12 a.

There is an exception for Roger Jones in the conveyance, as appeareth by the same conveyance, for a water-course belonging to a mill, etc.

Ruyton. Redd' lijs. ijd. ex'li.—Johannes Roger tenet in Ruyton vn' messuag' vn' gardin' vn' gard' et quinque clausur' terr' cum pertinent' vocat' Hen vaes Rhedynog, Pentre yr Nant, Y Meirglodd y Roff vawr nunc in duab' p'cellis et y Roff vechan, continen' per estimac' 10 a.

¹ Robert Sonlli, or Sontley, of Sontley, Esq. *Ermine, a lion rampt sable.* He married Alice, daughter of Wm. Fowler of Harnage Grange, co. Salop, Esq.

² Richard Leighton of Gwern y gof in the parish of Kerry, in Maellienydd, Esq. (*V. Marchwiail.*)

Redd' viij^d. ex'li. Ruabon.—Thomas Lloyd Armiger¹ tenet vnum tenementu' de liberis terris infrat' villat' de Ruabon et sex parcellas fundi eidem ten'to spectan' continen' per estimac'o'em quatuor decem acr' aliquando terr' Ien'ij ap Will'm ac prior terr' Ien'ij ap Howell ap Ienn' bach, et nunc in possess' Gruffith ap David ap Rees, que parcell' vocant per nomina de Nant Kraig, y barkyt, Erow yr groes, Kay y Krydd vcha, Kay Krydd issa, Erow yr garthey, et gwyrglodd, Erow y garthey contin' p' estimac'o'em 14 a.

Redd' iij^d. ex'li. Ruabon.—Idem Thomas Lloyd tenet infra villat' de Ruabon tres parcellas liberar' terraru' vocat' y Kay Mawr dryll y ddyne, et Trwyn y Swthe in tenura dict' Thome continen' p' estimac' 12 a.

Redd' ijs. iij^d. Iscoyde there entred.—Idem Thomas Lloyd tenet tres al' parcell' de lib'ris terr' infra vill' pred' vocat' p' nomina de Kay Ienn' ap Kinrick, y bedow dv, et yr hoell in tenur' d'e'i Thome continen' per est' 16 a.

Redd' iij^d. ex'li.—Idem Thomas Lloyd tenet 2 al' parcellas liberar' terr' infra vill' pred', vocat' Erow yr bont, et yr Erow vyder in possessione dict' Thome Lloyd cont' per estimac'o'em 6 a.

Redd' ijs. vd. ex'li. Marwheale.—Blanch Carden² tenet unam parcellam terr' in Marchwiell y ddoell velim cont' per estimac'o'em 2 a.

Redd' viij^d. ex'li.—Daniel Powell geneross' tenet' p' discass' a dauido Powell nuper patre suo in divinitat' doctor vn' Gavel terr' libe' infra hamlet de Ruthalt continen' p' estimac'o'em 6 a.

John Kenrick, the sonne and heire of Kenrick ap Robert ap Hoell claymeth the same.

Redd' xxxjs. viij^d. ex'li. Ruyton.—Johannes Wynn ap John Robert tenet tria messuagia cum pertinen' in Rayton cu' his parcellis, viz. y rost, llwyn r Ellill, y bryn, Erom y kewbren in duabus parcellis, y henvaes in tribus parcell', gwierglodd yr henvaes, y Kay Newydd, y Koety issa, Kay gwair, Kay Bleddyn, Kay ysgallog, Kay y Kocksit, y Wiergloth, Erow y Kil halss, Erow y Pal, Erow Kay Pleddyn y Kay Kaba, contin' in toto p' est' 69 a.

Redd' iijs. viij^d. ex'li.—Edwardus Puleston Armig'r tenet tres parcellas terr' moræ in Abimbery vawr vocat' y Werne vawr nuper terr' Rogeri Puleston militis continen' p' estimac'o'em 16 a.

Redd' ijs. jd. ex'li.—Johannes Lloyd ap Richard³ tenet in Sutton quatuor parcellas terr' continen' p' estimac'o'em 9 a.

Redd' xvjd. ob.—Rogerus Royden Armiger⁴ tenet terr' in Sutton continen' per estimac'o'em 3 a.

Redd' xxxijs. xd. ex'li.—Johannes Jeffreys⁵ Armiger tenet in Ruyton vnum

¹ Thomas Lloyd, of Plas Uwch y Clawdd, Esq., a lineal descendant of Rhys Grug, lord of Llandofery, who bore *argent*, a lion rampant *sable*, armed, langued, and crowned *gules*. *V.* pedigree. His four daughters, and eventual coheireses, sold Plas Uwch y Clawdd to Sir Thomas Myddleton Hên, of Chirk Castle, Knt. (Cae Cyriog MSS.) (*V.* pedigree.)

² Correction in the MS., "Roger Powell."

³ John Lloyd ab Richard of Coed Christionydd. (*V.* pedigree.)

⁴ Roger Roydon of Holt and Iscoed, Esq., captain in the royal army. *Vert*, three rosebuds' heads erased in bend *or*, in dexter chief a rose of the second. He married Jane, daughter of Thomas Powell of Horalli, Esq. (*V.* pedigree.)

⁵ John Jefferies of Acton, Esq. *Ermine*, a lion rampant *sable*. (*V.* pedigree.)

capitale messuag' cum pertinen' et quadragint' clausur' terr' prat' et pastur' in Ruyton et continen' per estimac'o'em centum et quinquagint' acr' et quinque messuagia tenures Edward ap Ellis, Ellis Roger vx' Davidis Hoell, Richardi ap Ellis et Owini Lloyd et diuerss' clausur' terr' eisdem quinq' messuag' seperale' pertinen' nuper terr' Johannis decka geneross' continen' in toto per estimac'o'em 18 a.

Redd' vjs. viij*d*. ex'li.—Idem Johannes Jeffreys tenet in Rwyton cert' terr' nuper terr' d'cus ap Ienn' ap Artha continen' p' estimac'o'em 13 a.

Redd' xvjs. ex'li.—Idem Johannes Jeffreys tenet in Rwyton et Eyton vn' messuagium cum pertinen' nuper terr' Joh'is decka fil' Thome decka continen' per estimac'o'em 60 a.

Redd' x*d*. ex'li.—Idem Johannes Jeffreys tenet' vn' clausur' terr' voc' y sir-dir pars terr' Johannis Rogers continen' per estimac'o'em 3 a.

Redd' viijs. ex'li.—Edwardus Eyton¹ tenet sibi et heredibus suis duo messuagia et cert' terr' eisdem pertinen' continen' per estimac'o'em 30 a.

Redd' xxxs. ex'li.—Idem Edwardus Eyton tenet vnu' capitale messuag' vocat' Wattstay continen' centum et octoginta acr' per estimac'o'em, et Tire Swnd cont' p' estimat' vigint' acres, et vnum tenementum aliquando in tenur' Davidis Lloyd continen' per estimac'o'em quinquaginta acras, nunc in tenura Will'mi Eyton geneross' et decem acras per estimac'o'em nuper Richardi ap ll'n Gethin, et vn' al' tenementum vocat' Tythyn y gou contin' per estimac'o'em decem acras terr' et duo moleindin' aquatie gran' sive Rïvul' supra William de Ruabon in toto per estimac'o'em 270 a.

Redd' ignot'.—Thomas Evans tenet vnum tenementum et diuersas parcel-las terr' in Ruabon eidem p'tinen' nunc in tenura Howell Edwards Cl'ici continen' p' estimac'o'em 12 a.

Redd' ignot'.—Idem tenet vnu' al' tenementu' cum diuersis p'cell' terr' eidem pertinen' nunc in occupac'on' Edwardi ap John Robert Smith cont' p' estimac'o'em 16 a.

Redd' ignot'.—Idem tenet vnu' al' tenementu' cum diuersis parcellis terr' eidem pertinen' nunc in tenura Rogeri ap Edward continen' p' estimac'o'em 12 a.

Redd' vs. ex'li.—Idem tenet vn' molendin' Aquatie gran' vocat' Ye lower Mill cum curs' aquatie eidem spettan', que tria vlt' recitat' tenementa et terr' molend' et curs' aquat' vendit' fuer' per dictum Edwardum Eyton Thome Johnes Cl'ico et Johanni Kenrick geneross' et heredib' suis imperpetuu' et per illos postea bargani' al' et vendit' Thome Evans Armigero et heredibus et assignat' suis imperpet'. Que vlt' recitat' ten'ta molend' aquac' gran' et aquac' curs' idem Thomas Evance.

Idem Edwardus Eyton tenet diuersas parcel-las terr' nuper in tenura Davidis ap Holel et postea parcell' terraru' De Hova ap Eignion continen' p' estimac'o'em 8 a.

Sum' Redd' liboru' tenen' ff. xxiiij*li*. xvjs. v*d*., 4^o Eliz. ff. xxvj*li*. xjs. ix*d*. ob. So ther seemeth to be lost ff. xlvs. iiij*d*. ob. But it is rent of some landes lyinge out of this manor that should be payd to this manor, which is inserted in the manors where the land lyes.

¹ Edward Eyton of Watstay, Esq. (V. pedigree.)

Harl. MS., No. 3696.

Perambulatio et supernisus terrarum et tenementoru' Domnii de Bromfeylde et Yale in Comitatu Denbigh parcellæ Possessionu' Excellentissimi Charoli Principis Walliæ, Ducis Cornubiæ et Eboru' et Comitis Cestrie, quondam in possessione Will'i Stanley Militis alta proditiōe attineti capta et facta, Mensibus Aprilis, Maii et Junii anno d'ni 1620 per Joh'em Norden virtute comissionis eiusdem Principis sub propria sua manu et sigillo suo priuato eidem Joh'i et Joh'i suo filio directæ.

Aduertisments touching some particular poyntes fit to be considered in the graunting of leases in Bromfeilde and Yale.

Firste it is to be obserued whether the parties had copies before 4^o Eliz., otherwise they were merely tenentes ad volunt', and so can not clayme like benefite as auntient copyholders may, who although their copies were tenendu' quousq' aliquis plus dare voluerit, which implied a tenencie at will, yet they had estates of possibilitie, which they had not that had no copies at all.

Secondlie to consider of the demeisne lands graunted since Hen. 7, and of waste lands beinge in nature demeisne, which by the opinion of the late Lo. Chauncellor are without the compos of the composic'on made 4 Eliz. of the 40 yeares succedinge termes, as appeareth in his relation to his Ma'tie hereafter inserted.

Thirdlie to consider of lands formerlie, though graunted by copie since H. 7, whether they are within the composic'on.

Fourthlie, I haue obserued that in manie late grauntes, for 40 yeares ther are reserued prouision rentes, namelie to pay towards the K. prouision as much or more then the auntient rente, wherof see fo. 294, 295, &c. Vpon what consideration this increase of rente was appeareth not.

Fyfthlie, woodes and timber are to be more strictlie foreprised in their leases, being especiallie excepted in the composic'on, which notwithstandinge, I discouered in my p'ambulac'on intollerable spoyles in manie places of best timber trees, not onelie vpon wastes and highways, but vpon their leased landes.

Sixthlie, the dates of their first leases are to be obserued, for it was ordered that they should all take their leases, and pay their fines, im'ediatelie vpon the composic'on, as the saide Lo. Chauncelor in his relation signifies, namelie that such as neglected to pay their fines and take leases accordinge to the composic'on, shoulde take no benefite therof, but their lande to be improued to his Ma'tes moeste profite. And therefore to be considered whether such as neglected to fine, and take 6, 10, yea, 20 yeares after the composic'on, be to haue the benefite therof or not, which will appeare by the dates of their leases, and they not a fewe, whereof manie in the interim surrendered their estates contrarie to an order.

Lastlye it is to be considered that manie possesse more lande then is mentioned in their leases, and some much lesse. For the firste, it is the opinion of the sayde Lo. Chauncelor that the ouerplus (seeminge to be ineroched) should be improued, &c. And for the seconde, it were fit to enioyne the parties to finde out the landes concealed before he had his lease.

Although the moste of the ten'ntes seeme verye confident of the certayne validite of their new created terme of 40 yeares to 40 yeares, esteeminge it an hereditie estate, yet they much desire to purchase the fee ferme, for which they seeme willinge to yelde a large fine, if it so please his Highness; which, whether it be fit or not, will be the better conceyued upon their nexte treatie for leases; for if all estates holde goode accordinge to the composi-c'on, his Highnes shall haue little yearlie profit more then the rent, unles benefit be raysed by the former obseruations; which in some poyntes, no doubt, manie will endeavour to oppose.

An estimate of the quantitie of leade yet remayninge in and about the Castile of Lyons al's Holte :

	Foots.
The leade ouer the 5 towers contayne - - -	4650
The leade ouer the mayne lodgings remayninge, and falene downe with the timber, cont' - - -	14250
Ouer the gatehouse that stands to little vse, p' est' - - -	320
	<hr/> 19220

which, although it be for the most part very much worne and very thin, yet one with another it may be valued at iiij*d.* p' foote, which will amount unto xxx*li.* or therabouts.

Much of the timber about the Castle is yet very sounde, but decayes daylie through the defect of the leades. One mayn' floore fell the very night I came to the Holt. The timber and lead doth lye now very confusedly; much of the reste is so weake as it is dangerous to aduenture upon it. To reedifie will cost much men, timber, and leade; the leade that now is beinge worne so thyn, that beinge cast new will yelde much drosse, as it doth now much duste; yet fit eyther timelie to be repayrd, or the materials to be taken downe, kept, or sould.

A breife Declaration of the former and present Estate of the Lordship of Bromfeilde and Yale since quarto Elizabethæ hucusq' vizt.

Firste it consisteth of 17 manors subdiuided into 62 townships or hamlets: Villa Leom' al's Holte, franchises and liberties.

Burton cu' membrs.—Burton, Allington, Gwersilte, Gressorde.

Iscoyde cu' membrs.—Sutton, Dutton Diffath, Dutton y Brayne, Cackadutton, Boresham Hova (Hwfa), Boresham Riffrye, Gowrton, Bieston, Erlis-ham.

Maneria de Hewlington & Hem.—Much of this sould to the late E. of Bridgewater.

Maneriu' de Rydley.—Ridley purchased by the sayde Earle.

Esclusham cu' membrs.—Esclusham, Bersham, Brimbo, Christioneth Ken-rick.

Ruyabon cu' membr'.—Ruyabon (Rhiwabon), Marchwhele (Marchwiall), Enyton.

Wrexham villa.—Wrexham vechan, &c., Wrexham vare (fawr).

Abenbery cu' memb'.—Abenberie, Eyton, Arbistock, Sonlley.

Pukhill cu' membr'.—Puckhill, Seswick.

Cobham cu' membr'.—Cobham Almer, Cobham Iscoyde.

Eglusegle cu' m'.—Trevebichan, Brewghton, Stanslle vicha, Aokton, More-ton Walluorna', Erthigg.

Dumungley.—Tantun.

Fabrour' cu' membr'.—Moreton Anglecoru', Abenberie Vichan, Bedwall.

Minera.—Tantum cu' libertate.

Yale Reglaria cum memb'.—Lisickhill, Llanarmon, Kymo y Duparth, Allkimber, Gwytherine (Gwytherin), Talla Bidwall, Bodidrist dipherth, Chriogiog Isglan, Bodemoadog, Brimeglas (Bryneglwys), Caydrug (Coedrwg).

Yale Præpositmea cum membris.—Gwaynfynon, Banhadllan, Llandynan, Erreris, Kymo yr trayan, Bodidriste yr yarl, Bodidriste y Trayan, Kellygynan, Brontangor, Lueldriog.

This lordship, diuided into the manors, townships, and hamlets mentioned, consisteth of demesnes, freeholders, leases, and termes at will.

The moste of the freeholde seem very auintient; but such as the late Quene Elizabeth graunteth, some in fee ferme, some in fee simple.

Few leases are of any great antiquity, the moste since quarto of the same Quene, and were before copiholders or meerellie ten'ntes at will, namelie, the copies were made for yeares certain, with a claus to holde further, nisi quis dary voluerit. So that they were in nature custodes terraru' quousq'.

This clause beinge founde, a commission was addressed quarto Elizabeth vnto the Lorde Marques Winton then Lorde Tre'r, Sir Richard Sackuile, and Sir Walter Mildmay, importinge power in them to assigne certaine surveyo'rs both to view and consider the same copies and landes, and to examyne the decayes of rentes wherby ther was found, by comparinge the auintient rentes with the rentes then payde, the sum of cvli. vjs. rente loste, which is supposed to grow partlie by the troubles inflicted upon that country as upon others in those partes, by Owen Glendower, and partlie by mortaltie of tenn'ts, that there were not left sufficient to manure the lande.

Tenents at will p' copie.—At the same survey the copies beinge seene and considered, were founde to import but a kind of tenencie at will, both of the lorde and tenn'te.

Ffor the receiuing then of the decayed rente, and establishinge a more certaine estate in the tenantes, the tenn'tes agreed to pay a certaine some of monie as well for the establishinge of their new estates as in some recompence of the arerayes to her Maiestie. In consideration wherof a composition was had between her Ma'tie and tenantes, that euerye such copiholder shoulde holde by lease for 40 yeares, and so from 40 yeares to 40 yeares.

Note.—They were such as were copiholders that had the benefit of the composition, not such as had no copies, but held merely at will.

And for further establishinge of this agreement, a second comission was awarded and directed unto the then Lorde Tre'r Burly and Sir Walter Mildmay, a thirde comission to the Lorde Tre'r Buckhurst and Sir John Fortescue, a fourth to the Lorde Tre'r Salsbery and S'r Julius Cesar; the effect of which comissions was for grantinge of leases for 40 yeares, accordinge to the composition.

Whether the estate of 40 y' be hereditary or chattell.—Upon this a question arose amonge the tenantes concerninge the qualitie of their fortie yeares terme, whether by reason it was from 40 yeares to 40 yeares it should be hereditarie; or beinge an estate determinable, it should be in nature of a chattell.

A controuersie arisinge hereupon between an heire and an executor, the playntiffe petitioned the Kinge, who referred the consideration of the cause to the then and late Lo. Chauncelor, whose opinion towchinge the same I

thought fit breifely to relate, for that some poyntes in the same relation may stande well with the consideration of his Highness Counsell, vizt.

The late Lo' Chaunc' relation to the King.—That the tenantes and those that came in priuie, and haue lawfull interest vnder the couenantes containyd in the former leases, ought in honor and iustice to haue the benefite therof, and to haue their leases renewed from time to time, accordinge to the same couenant.

Manie neglected to take leases within the time lymited by order upon the composition. Manie holde more than is containyd in their leases. Much demesnes and wastes are now held.—But for such as neglected to pay their fines, and to take leases accordinge to the sayde composition; and for such as by couler of their leases haue encroched, and doe holde more than is containyd in the same; and for suche as haue no leases, and haue encroched anie of the demesne landes, woodes, or wastes, within the saide l'op, he thinkes fit those landes to be improued to the moste profite of his Ma'tie.

In this relation I find 4 sortes of tenantes conceyued.

The first are such as haue leases accordinge to the true meaninge of the composition; and they such as had copies at the time of the survey, but not of the demesnes; theirs fit to stand.

The other three are to haue no benefite of the couenant, namelie such as neglected to paie their fines and to take leases.

Secondlie, such as haue incroched and doe holde more then ys containyd in their leases.

Thirdlie, such as haue no leases.

To theis I may add a fifth sorte, and they are such as tooke leases for 40 yeares, according to the composition, and yet at the survey had no copies at all; meere tenantes at will.

No demesnes could pass by copie since H. 7. Demesnes ought to be graunted but for 21 y., yet all are.—There are, moreouer, manie escheat landes graunted accordinge to the composition, some part whereof parte by copie before 4 Eliz., and some waste landes likewise by copie. But the demesnes that haue paste originallie by copie since the time of Hen. 7th are altogether out of the composition by order of 1564, namelie such of the said demesnes as hetherunto (namelie before 4 Eliz.) haue not beene letten by copie at all; and such also as since the death of Hen. 7 haue been letten by copie, and at noe time before, shall not from henceforth be demised but for the terme of 21 yeares in anie one graunte.

Surrender before lease.—Moreouer there is an order that none mighte alien his lands after the composition made, before he had a lease; and of this kinde I finde theis that follow, vizt.:

In Wrexham:

Nunc Nicholas ap John Edwarde.—Joh'es ap John Hugh surss' ad vss' Joh'is ap Edward Vichan duas p'cellas terr' vna vocata y Gwirth Geodyog iacen' iux' viam ducent' a Wrexham verss' terr' vocat' Rhos duy alt'a exist' 3 le' butts' iac' infra terr' vocat' Tal y gyuer in manerio de Wrexham. Finis xijd.

10 Eliz. Present tenant vndiscovered.—Edwarde ap Hugh surss' ad vss' Rob'ti Gyttyyn vnv' horre' et gardin' adiacen' in Lampit' in Wrexham vair nup' in tenur' Petri Bingley fine vijd.

6 Eliz. John Boodle ten'nt.—Hugo ap Robt. ap D'd surss' ad vss' francisci Gittyns totas ill' lesshopps infra le' Sollers vel lostes sunt in tenur' Roberti Gyttyyn iuxta alt' crucem ville de Wrexham fine iij.

6 Eliz. Nicholas ap John Edw. ten't.—John ap Hugh surss' ad vss' Joh'n's ap Edw. Vachan duas parcellass terr' vocat' Gwrith Coedog.

12 Eliz. David ap Hugh ap Edw. tenant.—Robert ap John Owen surss' ad vss' Joh'is Loyde et assign' s's vny' mess' sine ten't'm cum horreo pomario et gardino in eadem villa de Wrexham vairs fine xxd.

12 Eliz. Hugo Massie tenante.—Joh'es Owen ap John ap John Owen de Wrexham franklyn surss' ad vss' franc' ap John filio illegitimo d'ci Joh'is Owen et hered' de corpore eiusdem fr' legitime procream' et pro defen' &c. tunc ad vss' Joh's ap John alij filij illegiti'e pred' John's Owen &c. vnum tenementum (nunc de signo corona) prout iacet in long' ab alt' via ib'm vsq' cemeterin' ib'm et in lat' a ten'to Rob. ap John Owen vsq' ad tenement' in quo dd' Edwardes Jun' tunc inhabitabat fine iijs. vjd.

12 Eliz. Edw. Puliston tenant.—Nicholas Puliston surss' ad vss' Joh'is Puliston filij sui duo mesuag' sine ten'ta cum pomar' et gardino iacen' in Wrexham vairs fine ijs.

Ruyabon :

9 Eliz. Present ten'nt vndiscovered.—Robertus ap John ap Richarde surss' ad vss' Ric'i Bromfelde vnam parcelлам terre vocat' Kayr llay p'estim' 2 acr' d' in villa Ruabon fine ijs.

Iscoyde :

12 Eliz. Tenant vnkown.—Edw. ap John ap Jo. sen' nuper Gr. ap John ap John de Byeston' surss' ad vss' dd' ap Ric. Griff. et deley v' John vx' eius et ass's s's vnu' dom' cum pomar' et yard' in villa Byeston' fine xvjd.

9 Eliz. Tenant unknown.—David Ienn' ap John surss' ad opus Thome ap dd' filij ss' tam vnu' tenement' cum p'cell' terr' eidem adiacen' in occupac'one Thome ap Edwarde ap Mered' q'm qumq' p'cell' terr' quaru' prima vocat Penestetha 2 yr' Aker Boz 3. Garth Grenvor 4. Ddol llundyr Ritny yddwy dordwy 5. y Glyn Boz, in villa de Dunille.

10 Eliz. Tenant vnkown.—Petrus Smyth surss' ad vss' Joh'is ap Pierce Smyth tot' ill' mesuag' cum tribus parcell, terr' in villa de Caekadutton p't'm di'o mesug' fine vs. vjd.

Burton :

10 Eliz. Ten'nt unknown.—Ric. ap Ric. Hoell ap John surss' ad vss' Edw. ap Griff. ap Hoell cl'm terre voc' vocat' Kay Wilcock modo in tres p'tes diuiss' ac extendit se in long' a terr' d'co Ric' usq' terr' Thome ap Mered' et in lat' a terr' vocat' Kay Hidot vsq' ad terr' vocat' yr Akir in villa Gwirsilt.

Anno pred'.—Edw. ap Hoell ap Griff. ap Edw. surss' ad vss' Edw. ap Griff. ap Hoell vnam acr' terr' in Gwirsilt fine xjd.

10 Eliz. Tenant vnkown of the land; the howse, Tho. Fostre.—Joh'es Pulforde surss' ad vss' Willi' Almer ar' tot ten't'm vocat' Grayes howse cum p't'm et tres clauss' vocat' Kaybichan et Kay Gwenllian in villa de Allington fine vijs. ix d.

Fabrour' :

12 Eliz. The present ten'ntr will not be discovered, being a good thing.—David ap John Jerm' surss' ad vss' Hugonis ap dd' ap John totu' ill'.....in quo pred' dd' ap John mo'o inhait' cum om'b' terr' etc. in vill' Fabrour' et Ruabon fine xxiijs. iiij d.

12 Eliz. Tene'te vndiscovered.—John ap Rob. ap Hoell surss' ad vss' Jacobi Eton Armig' vnu' cl'm terr' voc' Tyer Tankyn iacen' in long' a terr' voc' Coed Wilcock vsq' ad terr' vocat' yr Akir Hyryon in villa de Bedevall fine vs.

9 Eliz. Tenant concealed.—Edwarde dd' de Holte surss' ad vss' Joh'is ap

Jerm' ap Dd' ap Hoell tam vnias ill' mesuagia tost' terr' ten'ta nup' in tenn'r't d'd ap ll'n ap D'd ap Griff' in vill' de Drewichan in balmat' de Diminlle q'm tres p'cellas prima vocat' Erwllyn s'cu'da exist' in duos le' butts in cl'o terr' vocat' y Kay Bichan 3 vocat' Erw newith in cl'o vocat' Bryn mawre in Callia de dumille fine vs. iiijd.

9 Eliz. Tenant conceal'd.—Idem Edw. d'd de Holte surss' ad vss' Joh'is ap d'd ap Ierm' om'a ill' terr' et ten'ta qua' pre'dens Edw. d'd Huil de d'na Regina iacen' in loco vocat' Geuevron issa vnam ad p'cellam tres vocat' lledyn vad' iac' in long' a terr' vocat' y nant vsq' ad terr' vocat' y Gewevron et in lat' a terr' vocat' y tyre Clibb' vsq' ad terr' in tenur' Joh'is lloyde ap d'd lloyde et 2 le' butts in loco vocat' y tan y tye in drevichan in ballia de Ddin'-nille finis xxd.

9 Eliz. Tenant conceal'd.—Idem Edw. d'd de Holte surss' ad vss' Edw. ap Jo. ap d'd Jenn' filij Joh'is ap d'd ap Jerm' ap Jo. Gnw' vnu' mess' in quo pred' d'd ap Jerm' ap John modo hait cum horreo et yard et trib' p'cellis terr' prima vocat' y werglodd 2 yddwy werne 3 yr helt in villa moreton Angli-coru' finis vs. iiijd.

10 Eliz. Ten'nt conceal'd.—Idem Edw. surss' ad vss' Joh'is ap d'd ap John ap Jerm' tot purp'tem suam in cl'o terr' vocat' Mayes y newith y Akir et vnam parcell' vocat' tyr yr yron in villa de drevichan in ball'a de din'nille finis vs.

10 Eliz. Ten'nt conceal'd.—John Edward surss' ad vss' Hugonis ap d'd ap Roger vnam p'cellam terr' iacen' inters terr' d'o'i Hugonis ap d'd ap Morgan ex vtraq' late in loco vocat' Riden diron in drevichan finis ijd.

12 Eliz. Ten'nt conc'.—Elizens ap d'd ap mered' surss' ad vss' Henr' ap Robert et assign' s's totas illas duas claus's terr' prat' de estaet cum p't'm in villa de din'nille in ballinat' de Iscoyde finis ijs. iiijd.

12 Eliz. T' conc'.—Rogerus ap John Browghton surss' ad vss' Jo. ap m'ed' vn' p'cell' terr' vocat' Bron' Chwithyn in villa de din'mille fin' xd.

Eclusham :

10 Eliz. T' conc'.—Joh'is M'ed' et Edw. Griff' surss' ad vss' Jo. Roger duas claus' terr' prati et pastur' p'est 3 acr' vna vocat' Ray Rhos alta y Kay birchan in villa de Bersham.

6 Eliz. T' conc'.—Joh'es Treuor armig' surss' ad vss' Edw. ap Jo. Griff' tot' ill' cl'm terr' et prati vocat' yr Akir Herion er' corrit p' est' 10 ar' in Brunbo fine ys.

6 Eliz. Mr. Davies of London, ten'nt to the land and mills. Of the tene-m'ts in Wrexham, the ten'nts concealed.—Ffranciscus Guttyns surss' ad vss' Edw. Jones 40 acr' terr' et duo molendina aquatie granatie et curss' aqua de Clawedog iacen' in Glyn' p'te in villa de Eclusham ac unam p'cell' terr' desinp' edificat' adiacen' ante plitorum ville de Wrexham vn' cum trib' ten'tes adiao' vie ib'm vocat' y Kygythyn in villa de Wrexh' prid' t'nur' vel G. in sep'alib' tenur' Edw. Glouer Nicolai Taylor et d'd ap ll'en except' inde et om'o res'uat d'ne Regini hered' et successor' s's om'ib' boscis et subboscis quarr' etc. finis xxjs. vjd.

9 Eliz. T' conc'.—Rogerus ap Griff' ap Madoc ap Griff' ap Dio surss' ad vss' Joh'is ap Eic ar' tot' illam p'cellam terre & estaet existen' p's de terr' vocat' tyr mabigel et quondam in tenur' Gr. ap Dio ap Madoc lloyd in villa Christionethkenurk redd' xs. viijd.

9 Eliz. Yale Regl' Chwithrime.—Jenet v' Jerm' ap Griff' surss' ad vss' ap Edw. filij s's duas claus's s'rue p'cell' terr' vnde vn vocat' Keuen vaes y Birth lloyde et alta tyre yllinder iacen' in villa de Ghwitheing finis vs. vjd.

9 Eliz. Yale Regl'. Ten'nt concealed.—Griff' ap Reece ap Tudor surrs' ad vss' Thome ap John ap Reece vnu' mess' horren' et gardin' cum octo acr' terr' arabilis adiac' vocat' y vach drilly gantha y daler hyr et drill' y vron in villa de Eris finis vjs. p'it cum vna parcell' terr' vocat' hamner dru oen y slack p'cell' diet' 8 acr'.

9 Eliz. Villa Cregyog, Llanarman.—Robertus Moll de Ruthyn surrs' ad vss' Thome Moll totas illas duas parcelas terr' denir' nup' spectan' maner' de llanarmon cum om'b' edificijs vocat' Park Cregyog in villa Cregyog et alta in villa de llanarman' extend' se' in long' a loco vocat' Place vn' vsq' ad terr' vocat' llyn y weryd et in lat' inter viam coer'o d'ne de llanarmon verss' Bwlyk illark et ruint' vocat' Alberllys weryd fin' vjs. ijd.

Joh'es Mol al's Moyle tenet sed in mortgagio Joh'n' ap Robert :

9 Eliz. Eris.—Idem Robertus Moll surrs' ad vss' Thome Moll totas illas 8 acr' bosci vocat' lloyne illy innu et tyre y Grayge in vast' din'uall' et iac' in villa de Eris fin' xjd.

Joh'es Moll al's Moyle.

10 Eliz. Villa Bothugre.—Danidus Bedo surrs' ad vss' Will'm' ap d'd Bedo tent'm et 30 acr' terr' arabilis et prati adiac' in villa de Bothugre yr Yallt in Yale vocat' y tyr twymph Erw Bremyn et lley'n y Brewyn fine ixs. xd.

10 Eliz. Terr' d'mi llanarman.—Thomas ap D'd al's Thomap S'r d'd surrs' ad opus d'd ap Thomas filii s's diuers's p'cell' terr' cont' p'estim' 16 acr' terr' prati et pastur' cum p'tm parcell' terr' d'mi in villa llanarman' fin' xxixs.

10 Eliz. llanarman terr' d'mi.—Thomas Moll al's Moyle surrs' ad vss' ll'en ap d'd ap S'r Lowes vnu' d'm iacen' in longitudine a loco vocat' Place Du vsq' ad lorn' vocat' lleyn Gweryd et in latitudine a via d'm a llanarman verss' Bulgh y llech vsq' ad montan' iacen' in villa llanarman.

6 Eliz. Terr' d'mi Gregyork.—D'd ap Lewis ad vss' Roberti Mule gen' tot' ill' p'cell' terr' d'm'calis spectan' maner' de llanarman vnde vna vocat' p'k Gregyork in Gregyork alta iac' in villa llanarman. No fine.

6 Eliz. Yale preposit' Erreris.—D'd ap Lewes ap dduy ap Tudor surrs' ad vss' Rob'ti Mule totas illas 8 acras terr' et bosci vocat' Twyn ylyine et tyre y Grayge devat' d'ne in villa de Eris. No fine.

12 Eliz. Yale preposs' terr' d'mi llanarman.—Lewis ap John d'd surrs' ad vss' Lodouici ap d'd med' vnu' tent'm horren' gardin' et 3 cla' sine p'cell' terr' eidem adiac' prima vocat' y Crowyn s'c'nda y dad vcha et dad issa tercia vocat' y Coyde Kay brichan iac' in long' a loco vocat' Bwrick y gyckoron vsq' plac' terr' vocat' y pull dduy et in lat' a terr' vocat' Gwayn gronnangh vsq' ad viam d'm de llanarman verss' Bulghpen llydan in villa de Eris fine iijs. iiijd.

12 Eliz. Yale prepos' vast' d'mi Cwenfynnon.—D'd ap Lewis ap d'd ap R's surrs' in manus d'ne Regine ad vsu' Lodovici filii ss' o'ia et sing'la mess' ten'ta et 20 acr' terr' et pastur' ib'm de vasto d'ne fin' xxvijs. iiijd. ob.

12 Eliz. Yale Rege Coeddruck.—Rogerus ap d'd ap John surrs' ad vss' Gr. ap d'd vichan om'ia terr' in villa de Coeddruck p'est' 10 acr' fin' ijs. iiijd.

Abimbercy :

6 Eliz. Sonlley.—Gryffith John Gryfith ap yerworth surrs' ad vsu' Rob. ap Griff. ap John fil' s's et hered' apparen' o'ia mesuag' terr' etc. in villa de Sonlley seu alibi releni'u' xxvs.

It is sometimes called fine, sometimes relief.

Fabrour:

9 Eliz. Moreton Anglie.—D'd ap Jerw' ap John surss' ad vss' Edw. ap Jo. ap d'd Jun' fil' Joh'is ap d'd ap Jerw' ap Jo. Jun' vnu' mess' in quo pred' d'd ap Jerw' ap Jo. Mo'o ha'it cum horreo et yard et trib' p'cell' terr' prima vocat' y lloglo d'd s'cunda y dday werne tercia yr helt' iac' in villa de Moreton Anglicoru' finis vs. iiijd.

Minera:

9 Eliz.—Hugo ap John Gyttytyn surss' ad vss' Hugonis ap John dduy duas clauss' terr' vnde vn' vocat' Maes y Curtes et alta y Rhos der issa in villa de Minera fin' ijs.

It'm y pingle maur et pingle bichan et y pont Towell prope pont y Kylyoge.

Cobham Almer:

10 Eliz.—Will'us Almer arm' surss' ad vss' Joh'is Pulforde totum ten't'm &c. in tenur' Joh'is ap Jo. Will'm fine vs. iiijd.

12 Eliz. Iscoyde.—Joh'es Pulforde surss' ad vss' Will'i ap Jo. ap Rob. duas clauss' vnde vn' vocat' Kay Bronock et alta y maryes Gwyn' in villa de Cobham Almer in ballinat' de Iscoyde.

Pickhill:

14 Eliz'. D'mi Hulington.—Edw. hanston surss' ad vss' Briani Batt' vnu' cl'm vocat' six acres in Hulington fin' iijs.

Thus muche touching as manie as I can finde in the Recordes of Holt Castle, which, contrarie to an order made 1564, haue surrendred their landes before they had leases.

A Collection out of the Records in Holte Castle, of as manie as haue taken landes out of the handes of former kings and queens since the time of H. 7; since whose time no copies graunted of the demeisnes are held to be within the composition of 4th Eliz., and so signified by the late lorde Chauncelor by a relation to his Ma'tie, as also by an order made by the Lo. Tre'r and others, 1564, their grauntes should extende but unto the terme of 21 yeares.

And first of the manor of *Ruabon*, vizt.:

Edwarde ap Will'm ap d'd ap howell cepit de d'no duas clauss' terr' vnde vn' vocat' Gwerne Rieffyth et alta place Ithell cum edificiis pro 21 ann' fin' xijd.

3 et 4 P. et M.—Galfr'us Bromfeilde¹ ar' cepit de d'm's duas p'cellas terr' vn' vocat' y vron Thyris alt' quoddam p't eidem adiac'.

4 et 5 P. et M. Vast'.—Edwardus ap Roger ap John cepit de d'm's vnam p'cell' vasti voc' y vron dan y vymvent in villa de Ruabon extend' in long' a quodam loco voc' pen y llan ex austral' vsq' ad viam ib'm due a loco vocat' le Church yarde stile vsq' quendam pontem ib'm existen' sup' rinul' vocat' Lluon Christinneke ex occ' p' ijd. pro 21 ann' nisi aliquis etc.

Iscoyde:

5 Edw. 6.—Howell ap d'd ap Ithel cepit de d'na duas clausur' vn' vocat' Kaye ten' y ty e et alta tyre Blethyn pro 21 an' fin' ijs. tenem' quousq' aliquis etc.

A'o pred'o'o.—D'd ap d'd ap Ithel cepit de d'no vnu' ten't'm et terr' vocat' Tyre Isset pro 21 ann' fin' xijd. tenem' quousq' etc.

¹ Galfred Bromfield, a gentleman of the bedchamber to Henry VIII, was made Ranger of the Little Park, near the Camp, in the lordship of Chirk, on the 10th of April, 30th Henry VIII, (Patent Rolls, pars 7, 2, 30.)

Burton:

3 et 4 P. et M.—Joh'es Pulforde cepit de d'm's vnu' tent'm voc' Greyes howse in vill' de Alington pro 21 ann' quonsq' etc.

Fabruru:

5 Edw. 6. Fabruru' et Dunll'ey.—dd' ap Rolt ap lledy cepit de d'no vnu' tent'm et 8 cl'a terr' in Fabruru' et Dun'lley prnu' voc' y ddes vryn 2 y Werne 3 yrickty bichan 4 yrickty mawr 5 y ddyne gadham 6 Kay bichan 7 kayr kull 8 Hanner Akir redd' xvs. vjd. pro 21 ann'. Tenem' quonsq' etc.

1 Marie. Moreton Wallicoru'.—John ap Thomas ap John cepit de d'na Regina vnu' tent'm cum septem p'cell' terr' eidem ten'to spectan' prima vocat' y Arth s'ou'da y wirglodd terciā y Rooste 4 y wayne Ganoth quinta yr Akyr sexta y wayne voha septima y werne prout insun' iacen' in villa de Moreton Wallicoru'.

Eclusham:

3 et 4 P. et M. Escaet' Christioneth.—Rogerus ap Gr. ap Madoc cepit de d'm's tot' illam p'cellam terr' que fuit p'cella terr' escaet's olim vocat' tyre Mabigell etc. xs. viijd. pro 21 ann' nisi etc.

Rogerus ap Gr. cepit de terr' escaet' parcell' terr' vocat' tyer Mabigell p' redd' xs. viijd. pro 21 ann' nisi etc.

15 Eliz. D'mi Brimbo.—Parcell' terr' vocat' yr Erw inventa fuit p' inquisicio'em esse terr' d'mi iacen' in Brimbo in maner' de Esclusham quondam in tenur' Jo. Wyn ap d'd ap Howell.

Yale:

1 et 2 P. et M.—Galfr'us Bromfield cepit de d'm's ten'ta et 13 p'cellas terr' in kymo y dowparth et kymo y trayan in din'o de Yale prima vocat' tyre y fumon s'ou'da yr Aker terciā tyre y vron quarta yr Groc yn y Reven vayes quinta galt vadyn voha sexta galt vadyn issa septima tyre newyth octaua tallar tyre y fynnon nona y nane veth Auon kynn decima tyer y indyryg vndecima Akry Eygn' duodecima y lley'n cedon terciodecima yr gru Duewn Kay Rhys et 8 acr' vast'.

1 Mar. Brintangor.—Joh'es Peice cepit de d'na Regina tam villam de Brintangor in d'm'o de Yale cum o'b' et sing'lis terr' ten'tis pratis bosco' pascuis et pasturis d'ne Regine in eadem villa Roddend' inde annuatim xxijs. xd. ob. vizt. aut redd' vnde xs. vjd. ob. dudum in decass' existen' qui' ijs. iiijd. ob. Tenem' et suis a dat' cur' pro 21 ann' et vlt' etc.

1 Mar.—Griffith ap Howell ap Gr. ap Jenkyn cepit de d'na Regina tam vnu' tent'm in occupac' d'ci Griff. ap Howell et u' in occupac' Jerm. ap John Vaghan in villa de Kymo q'm quinq' a're terr' vast' d'ne Regine ib'm Reddend' tam viijs. aut redd' quam xijd. de incr'o per 21 ann' doner' etc.

Thus much of those that I find to haue taken copies of landes out of the lordes handes since the time of Hen. 7, against an order made a'o 1564, and the opinion of the lord Chauncelor Egerton, E. of Bridgewater, related to his Ma'ty vpon a reference to him towching the valuation of the composition made with the ten'ntes 4 Eliz.

Here also I thought good to insert the substance of a l're written to the steward of the lordship of Bromesfield and Yale, vpon the composition made between the Queene Eliz., 4 of her raigne, and the ten'ntes of the saide lor'p; in which l're are also certayne directions towching the gouernment of the sayde lor'p and tenantes in theis wordes, vizt.:

"After our heartie comendations, wheras the Q. Ma'tie standeth minded

to graunt vnto her ten'ntes w'thin the lor'p of Bromfield and Yale estates for terme of yeares (which some of them alredie haue), reseruing her rentes founde due by the late survey taken by her Ma'ts Comissioners there, and such other duties and seruices as have been accustomed to be payde and done by them, we haue thought good (among other thinges by you to be specially looked unto) to put you in minde hereby of these vnder menc'oned.

"Manie alienations, both of free and leased lands, are made without knowledge of the Courte.—First, that at euery court to be holden by you or your substitutes, you enquire diligentlie, by the iuries charged before you, of all the sayd duties and seruices generallie. And namelie of suche ten'ntes as be dead, and of such alienations and surrenders as from time to time shalbe made by anie ten't there. That vpon the freeholders alienation, the relief, and vpon anie other ten'tes surrender, alienation, or death, the fine may be duly founde, extracted and leuied.

"Whether this be the olde rent, or one yeares rent value. Theis fines are one man assigneth to another, and mentioneth not the fine vpon a new grant, which yet they pretend to be two yeares rente.—And for the sayde fine, it is to be ordered by vs that it shall extende to an whole yeares rent of the thing happeninge by death or otherwise alienated or surrendered, be it a whole ten'te or p'te ratable, accordinge to the quantitie therof; and that this order take place from Mich'as last, without omission.

"They utterlie denye this custome of amober.—Also that like inquirie be made what ten'ntes there haue since the sayd feaste married their daughters, and to streyt forth the custome monie called Amober, which is fise shillings vpon euery such ten'nte for euery such mariage, accordinge to theire ancient custome.

"Manie lessees fell timber trees, and other trees and woods, as if they had the libertie of freeholders.—And that you forste and gine strayght admonition that noe ten'nte other than freeholders do fell anie woodes or timber growing vpon their holdinges, nor otherwise imploye the same, but by the ouersight and assignement of you and other the Q. Ma'ts officers there. And if anie such offence be since Mich'as laste, or shall be hereafter comitted, that you enquire of it, and certefie of the same at euery audit, that Thauditor, Receyuo'r, Surueyo'r, and you, or so manie of you as shall happen to be at the same audite yearlie, may take order for there punishm't, or otherwise may informe the Courte of Thexchequer, accordinge to the greyuances of their owne offence.

"Fayle not to doe your uttermost endeavors in the premisses as wee shall comende yo'r doynges; or otherwise, vpon vnderstandinge of yo'r negligence therin, we shall cause the Erle of Pembroke, whose deputie you are, to displace you, and appoynte such one as will both in the discharge of the truste to be comitted by his Lo'p vnto him, as of his dutie to the Q. Ma'ts, be more careful; and thus, &c.

"London, 27 Junij, 1564.

"Yo'r lovinge frendes,

"Winchester.
Ric. Sachuill.
Walt. Mildemay."

Orders made by the Lo' Tr'er and Chauncelor, 5 Julij, 1563, vizt.:

Manie tooke not their leases in a dozen yeares after, and more which rule nor that of the habend'mus was held from Mich'as laste.—That the ten'ntes of Bromfield and Yale shoulde pay their fines and take forth their leases on this side Mich'as nexte; and ther hend'mus to be from Mich'as last.

13 Decemb'r, 1564:

Alienations and fines to be recorded.—That wher it was ordered that the ten'ntes beinge at that time ten'ntes to Q. Eliz. p' lease, which of long time claymed to be copyholders, shoulde paye for a fine vpon euery alienation of their holdinges, or of any part therof ratably, a whole yeares rent, accordinge to the proportion and quantitie of their landes so alienated. It is now further ordered that those alienations or assignments, w'th such fines, shalbe yearlie registered and recorded in the court roll; and the copie of euery such court roll, for so much as concerneth such alienations, assignements, and fines, to be deliuered to the Auditor at euery audit yearlie, vnder the handes of the Stew', Atturney, and Recorder.

A duplicate of the court roll towching alienations and fines.—And it is ordered that the Steward and Atturney there shall haue and receyue, vpon euery such alienation or assignement, their accustomed and auintient fee; and the Recorder, for euery such alienation or assignement, makinge a record therof. And for makinge of the duplicate of the audite yearlie, xijd., wherof vjd. beinge the auintient and accustomed fee; and vjd. for makinge of the duplicate before remembred, which was not used to be done before; and which is both for the certaintie of the ten'te, and also for the true aunsweringe of the same fines.

As touching this order, few of the ten'ntes dulle obserued it, for there are manie small things; and manie of them pass in one lease 10, 15, 20 seuerall p'cells, and manie know not in whose lease their landes pass; but they holde their landes by couler of that vnknowne lease and assigne, and alien their right one to another, neuer makinge the court acquaynted therewith; so that his Highness doth lose the benefit of those fines, notwithstandinge the orders hereafter mentioned.

That noe alienation or assignement be admitted or allowed by Thauditor, Stewarde, Receyuo'r, or Surueyo'r, or anie of them, to be made by anie tenant vntill such ten'nt haue his holdinge by lease, accordinge to the former order for that countrie.

Alienations, surrenders, and assignements of this nature I haue before inserted, namely surrenders since 4 Eliz.; as also diuers copies extra manus, contrarie to the orders followinge, vizt.:

That those of the demesne, as hitherto vnto (namelie before 4^o Eliz.) hath not been letten by copie at all; and such also as since the death of Hen. 7th haue beene letten by copie, and at noe time before, shall not from henceforth be demised but onlie for terme of 21 yeares in anie one gr'unte. Manie of this kinde I haue also before inserted.

Certaine tenants holdinge meerlie at will at the time of the survey, 4 Eliz., hauing no copies at all, whether they be within the composition demise, for as much as the consideration inducinge the late Q. Eliz. to yelde to couen'nt with the tennantes for leases for 40 yeares &c., was in regard of their copyholde estates, wherby they claymed a kind of tenant righte, is to

be considered, the moste of whose names doe follow as I haue collected them out of the same survey; wherin euerie mans claymie was entered, and the date of their copies are sett downe meerlie ad uoluntat', which I conceyue to deserue some consideration, of the inequalitye of righte betweene them that had then copies, and them that helde ad uolunt; wherin, as I wish not anie prejudice to such ten'ntes, so I desire to acquaynt the honorable table with such particulars as come within the compas of myne vnderstandinge, though without the compas of my powre to dispose of them.

Tenentes ad Voluntatem.—Infra Franchisiam de Holte.

Will'us Pate vn' p'cell' vast' in Holt per redd' vd. Edr'us Almer vn' p'cell' vast' iux'a Castr' redd' vjd.

Joh'es Pickeringe 2 sep'al' pastur' iux'a capell' vocat' le Hey per estim' 2 acr' pastur' per redd' vjs; et 4 acr' pastur' iac' iux'a warrork per redd' xs. tenens quousq' melius dimitti potest.

Robertus Rychen vn' per vast' continen' 18 pedes in lat' et 30 in long' iacen' iux' Burgag' s's redd' iiijd.

Thomas Sedgewicke 4 shoppe iac' subt' Aula ville & vjs. viijd. Will'us ap Guilliham vn' per cont' 20 pedes in lat' et 40 in long' iac' iux'a le bridge ende redd' ijd. ob.

Joh'es Pulforde Launcelot Pulforth et Will'us Pulf 30 acr' pastur' iac' 5 sep'alib' clauss' in Hugmore p' & xxijs.

Joh'es Pulforth et Will'us Pulforth 2 s'p'ales past' iac' in bor' p'te le gallo-tree lane cont' vj acr' redd' iiijjs. vjd.

Launcelot Pulford 10 acr' terr' et pastur' in 3 sep'al' clauss' iux'a Comen wood & xs. et 5 acr' terr' et 8 acr' prat' in 2 clauss' in austral' p'te de Wrexham lane & vs. jd. ob.

Joh'es Bayte un' domu' vocat' le Bakehouse & xxijs. iiijd.

Yale Propositura ad Voluntatem.

Ric'eus ap d'd ap Ithell tres p'tes vnus Gauellæ terr' iac' in Errire' cont' 4 acr' terr' et pastur' in vno cl'o redd' xs. vjd. Et vn' acr' terr' redd' xijd.

Jenkin ap dauid ap m'd vnu' tent'm viz't meid' vnus gauellæ terr' nat' ij Jerm' vachan iac' in villa de Gwynfynnon c'm p'tin' 6 acr' terr' pastur' et vn' acr' prat' redd' vijs.

Ric'us Wynn ap Gr' ap d'd dduy Tudder 2 cl'a past' 9 acr' terr' nat' cont' 9 acr' in villa de Gure' & xxijs. iiijd. tenem' p' Cop' Cur'.

Tudder ap Gr' ap Hoell' vn' cott' cum clo' cont' 7 acr' terr' nat' voc' Kay re Abdewy in villa de Grire' & iiijjs. tenem't' quousq' rectus heres euen'it.

Edwardus lloyde¹ filius et heres Loduici ap d'd duas p'tes villat' de Chyle-rioege de terr' nat' p' estim' lac' terr' arrabil' et 3 acr' prat' ac 4 ten'ta & xxvjs. viijd.

D'd ap Gr. lloyde vnu' mess' et 8 acr' terr' in Bovigre et duas acr' prat' redd' vijs.

Ric'us ap Gr. Lewis ten't 3 clauss' in villa de Bovhegre 14 acr' et 1 acr' prat' redd' ixs. viijd.

¹ Edward Lloyd of Gelligynan, lineally descended from Llewelyn ab Ynry of Ial. He married Gwenhwyfar, daughter and sole heiress of Tudyr ab Elisau ab Gruffydd of Llys Vessi, descended from Osbern Wyddel.

Idem Ric^{as} tenet vn' cl'm terr' ib'm 8 acr' et vn' ac' prat' redd' iij^s. vjd.
 David Rise ap D'd go' vn' mess' 4 cla' ib'm 10 acr' redd' viij^s. iiij^d. et xij
 acr' ib'm redd' vijs.

Ruabon ad Voluntatem.

Robertus ap Hoell ap d'd ap Gr. diu'ss terr'escaet' iac' in Kay Gr. redd' iij^s.
 Will'us Eyton ar¹ 14 acr' redd' xiiij^s. ac vn' acr' terr' d' iac' in villa de
 Ruabon redd' ijs. ij^d. iac' d' ib'm redd' ijs. iiij^d.

D'd ap Jo. vn' ten't'm 1 acr' d' terr' in Moreton Angletor' et vn' cl'm et
 gard' in villa de Ruabon vjs. vizt. xvij^s. Balli'o de Ruabon et iiij^s. vjd. Bal-
 li'o de Moreton Anglicorum.

Robertus ap Jo. ap Ric. vn' cl'm subbose' 3 acr' voc' lley redd' iij^s.

D'd ap Jerw' ap llew' vn' cl'm in villa de Ruabon voc' Gyrofyynnion 2 acr'
 de terr' cert' p' redd' iij^s.

Martyn Bromfield.²—Edwardus ap Rob. vn' acr' terr' in villa de Ruabon in
 q'b' p'cell' redd' xij^d.

Rob. ap d'd ap Gr. ap Jerw' vn' cl'm terr' in Marghwiall 2 acr' redd' xvjd.

Joh'es ap Randall ap John³ d' acr' terr' in villa de Ruabon de terr' cert'
 redd' xd.

Joh'es ap Jerm' 3 cla' 12 acr' in Ruabon redd' viij^s. vjd.

David lloid ap madocke ap Wm. et Harrie ap Robert ap Maddock vn' mess'
 6 cla' et p'o' terr' 14 acr' in marghwiall redd' xvs.

Will'm ap d'd ap Hoell 3 p'cell' terr' in Ruabon 6 acr' de terr' cert' redd'
 iiij^s. iiij^d.

D'd ap Edward ap Gr. 2 cla' terr' voc' y Kay Cyryon in villa de Ruabon 3
 acr' terr' acr' redd' iij^s.

D'd ap Jo. ap Jenkin vn' cl'm pastur' 2 acr' d' in Ruabon redd' iiis. iiij^d.

Roger ap Jo. ap Jenkin goz⁴ 3 acr' past' et d' acr' vocat' purle de terr' seret
 in Ruabon.

Abimbery ad Voluntatem.

Thomas ap Wm. infra etatem 5 cla' terr' et past' cum vna mora in Sonlley
 voc' Kay nest' de ter' escaet' 24 acr' past' redd' xvij^s. viij^d. per Cop Cur
 de 11^o E. 3.

d'd Lloyd Sonlly.—Robert ap Jenkin Mourton 2 cla' past' 4 acr' in villa de
 Sonlley redd' ijs. iiij^d.

Joh'es Gytton vnu' ten't'm 8 cla' 20 acr' past' et vn' bosc' vocat' Tyr Kybre
 iux'a austr' p'tem p'ci de Eton cont' 20 acr' subbosei iac' in Bistocke redd' xxs.

D'd ap Elyes vn' p'cell' terr' in villa de Eton iux'a Rolley voc' Tyr newith
 j acr' vast' redd' iiij^d.

Kynryg ap Jen'n ap ten't'm 4 cla' 9 acr' terr' arr' et vn' mor' in Sonlley
 voc' Tythinge Cuminge ap Apy Gof redd' xij^s.

Fabruru' et Coyde Xpioneth ad Voluntatem.

Joh'es ap Enn'a 27 acr' terr' arr' et pastur' vn' acr' prat' et 5 rod' et d' terr'
 in octo cl'is in Fabruru' cum domo et horreo de nono edificat' & xxvs. iiij^d.

¹ William Eyton of Watstay, Esq.

² Martyn Bromfield of Bryn y Wiwer, Esq.

³ John ab Randle ab John of Plás Madog. He married Janet, daughter of
 Geoffrey Bromfield of Bryn y Wiwer.

⁴ Roger ab John ab Ieuan Goch of Rhuddallt.

hoc p' Cop' tenet etiam duas sepa'les clauss' iux'a Will. de Ruabon 6 acr' ar' et subbos' per redd' iijs. xd.

Dauid ap Robert vnu' ten't'm cum horreo edific' cum 7 cl'is pastur' in villa de Ruabon 16 ac' past' redd' xijs.

Martin Bromfeild.¹—J'n'n ap John madocke mess' cum horr' in villa Ruabon et vn' cl'm 4 acr' et vn' al' cl'm past' 1 acr' & vjs. viijd.

Joh'es ap Hoell' Bangor 2 mess' 6 cla' 16 acr' past' in villa Ruabon redd' xijs. viijd.

Eden ap Will'm vn' mess' 3 cla' in villa Ruabon et flabrorn' 10 acr' past' et d' acr' prat' y clam' tener' sibi et assign' s's s'cu'd'm conss' Castri villæ Leonu' & xs.

Will'm ap d'd ap Jenn' vnu' ten't'm et vn' cl'm cont' 6 acr' terr' ar' et past' in villa de Dominlle & iijs. iiijd.

Edw. ap Jo. ap Mered' 2 mess' in Denuille 2 cla' 3 acr' redd' ijs.

Dauid lloid ap meredd' vnu' mess' et vn' pec' terr' in Coyde xpioneth 12 acr' past' redd' vjs. iiijd.

Eliz. v' Jo. ap mered' et Margaret eius soror vn' gard' et vn' cot' in villa Ruabon redd' ijd.

Gr. ap D'd Abady 6 acr' et d' terr' in Coyd xpioneth et vna' p'nam p'cell' cont' vn' rod' terr' ib'm redd' ijs. iiijd.

D'd ap Hoell' ap ll'en vn' tent'm 4 cla' 9 acr' terr' arr' et in campo ib'm 20 acr' viz. 11 acr' in toto de p'te C. acr' 3 rod' terr' & diuerss' ap Madock & vs. p' cop' determi'.

Will'm Eyton vn' mess' 3 cla' 10 acr' Dinuille redd' vjs. xd.

Wrexham ad Voluntatem.

Joh'es Owen vn' gard' in villa de Wrexham & ixd. Idem tenet medietat' vnus mess' in alto vico in bor' p'te Cemiterij redd' iijs. vjd.

Joh'es Owen med' gard' in or' p'te Cemiterij cont' vn' rod' terr' cum domo de nouo edific' redd' vjd.

Joh's ap Rob. vn' mess' de nouo edificat' et pomar' cont' 2 rods in austr' p'te mercati au'ioru' Wrexham vaur redd' ijs.

Joh'es ap Roby Hoell 2 ten'ta adiac' in bor' p'te mercat' au'ioru' et 8 seliou' terr' iac' in campo de Wrexham vaur et vachan p' estim' 6 acr' & xijs. iiid, p' lo' p'.

Ric'us ap Rob. vichan et al' vnu' orren' et octo seliou' terr' in campo 4 ac' ten't' in Copcainir red' iis. vd.

Hugo d'd in Copcainir cum w'o ap d'd ap Jor' et Edw. eius fre 4 ten'ta ib'm 2 iac' in loco voc' le hopstreet vn' al' in austr' p'te mercat' iux'a Cemiter'm et al' in occ' p'te vie due verss' eccl'iam 8 cla' terr' arr' et past' in Wrexham vichan et 4 eorund' et vn' p'cell' cont' vj acr' terr' arr' et in Wrexham vaur 5 cla' et 12 seliou' p' estim' 7 acr' redd' xxvjs. iijd. Tenend' quousq' melius dimitti pot'.

Hugo d'd 7 seliou' terr' in campo Wrexham vaur in Cope cum Tho. ap Harrie per redd' xd.

Gyttyn John tenet 2 mess' p' nomen mediet' vnus mess' ab antiquo iac' in Wrexham vachan cont' 4 acr' terr' et vn' acr' terr' & Enan le brosc' et med' vnus acr' et mered' rod' et 4 p'tem 1 rod' in campo ib'm redd' vjs. vjd.

¹ Martyn Bromfield of Bryn y Wiwer, Esq.

D'd ap John ap Hoell vnu' mess' et vn' acr' et d' terr' in Campo vocat' Mossedre et vnu' orr' red' xxiij.

Joh'es Gytton vnu' mess' cum orro iux'a Cemiteriu' ex auster' et strat' duo' ex'a verss' anlam d'o'e villa ex'a bor' redd' vjs. iij. per cop.

Idem Joh'es 2 acr' et 1 red' terr' vn' acr' inde iac' etc. redd' xxiij. per cop.

Idem Joh'es vn' acr' past' voc' hir dyr Wrexham in campo voc' mayes Wrexham vaur et vn' gard' in ter' regia in viam ex occ' prat' voc' y giarloyd vaur exor' ac etiam p'tem vnus placee terr' voc' playes Tomlin iac' in bor' Cemiter' ib'm tenend' sibi p' indent' a trib' in tres ann'.

Matilda ap John vid' quinq' acr' et 4 rods in 2 cl'is in orien' p'te villa inter terr' voc' Werthgraig ex or' et terr' voc' bocherhay ex occ' redd' vjs. jd. ob.

Eadem Matilda 2 gard' adiac' cum quodam orr' edific' in or' p'te Cemiter' redd' iiij. et vn' cot' in vico d'ne versus Newmill iac' inp't eccl'iam et viij. et solebat et vjs. jd.

Franciscus Edwardes vn' selion' et d' terr' in campo Wrexham vaur & viij. et vn' p'cell' terr' et subbose' vocat' p'k y lley p' estim' 12 acr' et tres acr' prat' adiac' & xij. iij. et med' unius mess' terr' ant'que m'm tenur' Ed'ri Mericke et iiij. et med' vnus mess' escaet' & Adam ap Grono & iij. iij. per cop.

Joh'es Stokeley gen' valeet d'ne priue' 2 ten'ta in alto vico 2 gards' et 10 p'cell's terr' in Wrexham vaur p' estim' acr' redd' xix. v. per cop.

Joh'es Rodon 12 mess' et 10 gard' adiac' in austral' p'te mercat' auioru' et 7 acr' terr' in campo Wrexham vaur redd' xix. v.

Rogerus Decka vnu' tabul' de nouo edificat' in austral' p'te vici voc' street Receyner de terr' escaet' absq' redd'.

Joh'es Hewes un' mess' in or' p'te alt' t'rne et 7 selion' terr' cont' 2 acr' redd' vs.

Idem Joh'es duas placeas terr' com' dom' edific' in alto vico ac duas selion' terr' ac 8 acr' escaet' in Campo Wrexham vaur redd' iij. et vn' mess' in austral' p'te aul'a cum 4 p'cell, cont' 1 acr' d' in campo ib'm redd' xs.

Idem Joh'es et Joh'es ap Jen'n ap dauid vn' mess' cum gard' adiac' in orien' p'te ville pred' iuxta mercat' auioru' vnu' p'eum et 6 selion' terr' in co'e campo continen' 2 acr' redd' iij.

Joh'na ap ll'en vid' vnu' mess' et vnu' orren' in bor' p'te vici voc' Hopestreet cum gard' et pomar' adiac' et 2 selion' terr' in villa et campis de Wrexham vaur redd' ijs.

William ap Madocke et Robt. ap d'd ap Gr. ap Rob. vn' mess' in alto vico et vnu' al' mess' in Hopestreet et vn' al' mess' in mercat' auioru' ac duas sep'al' clausa' in bor' p'te ville voc' Kay wedd 4 acr' et al' in orien' p'te voc' Kai gyddnon 5 acr' et vnu' al' cl'm in eadem p'te voc' Kai pulthur' cont' 2 acr' past' et 14 selion' in Campo ville pred' cont' 3 acr' ac vnu' cl'm terr' ib'm cont' 8 acr' terr' redd' xvijs. jd.

Joh'es Wynres et Jenet mater eius vnu' mess' cum gard' adiac' in alto vico iux'a Cemiteriu' in bor' p'te eiusdem cemiter' redd' xj.

Joh'es Jen'n vnu' mess' in bor' p'te mercat' auioru' cu' gard' et orreo adiac' et 3 p'cell' terr' iac' in Campo d'o'e ville et 2 acr' ter' arr' redd' vs. vj.

Will'us filius d'd ap Jor' duas sep'al' cl's prat' cont' 3 acr' in austr' p'te eccl'ie d'o'e ville redd' xxijs. viij.

Robertus Pursenall vnu' mess' et vnu' gard' in austr' p'te mercat' ancor' redd' ijs.

Will'us ap Robert 9 shopas subt' coem' anlam & xxvijs. viij.

Joh'es Erthick vn' moram' voc' Acton' moare p' estim' 12 acr' subboss' redd' vs.

Thomas ap Harrie ap Madocke vnu' mess' cum gard' adiac' in mercat' auer' redd' iijs. ijd.

Ellis ap Richard vnu' mess' cum gard' et 3 acr' terr' in Campo vocat' Massardre redd' vjs. xd.

Elizens ap Richards et Jo. ap Edw. vn' mess' et gard' adiac' in alto vico cum 3 acr' terr' arr' in campo redd' ix. ob.

Tudder ap Rise med' vnus ten'ti cum dom' desup' edific' quondam Actkyn ap Ien'n iac' in austral' p'te vici d'm verss' ruinlu' d'e ville redd' vjd. nunc ijs.

Idem tenet 2 mess' sup' vastu' d'm desup' edific' ac vn' rud' terr' in Wrexham vaur redd' ixd. nunc ijs.

Will'us Roydon vnu' mess' iux'a mercat' anerioru' et 4 selion' terr' escaet' eid'm tost' adiac' ac 3 selion' terr' escaet' p' estim' 5 acr' terr' et vn' acr' past' iux'a Akre hirion et 1 al' acr' terr' arr' ap'd Hyrder y Turnor et vn' opellam subt' novam aulam redd' xvij. vnu' tost' in street y rob' in bor' p'te eiusdem & ixd.

D'd ap Griff ab Rob' et Laben' vx' Jenkin eius v' vnu' mess' cum gard' adiac' in or' p'te Cemiter' ac vn' el'm in campo voc' Eslom cont' d' acr' past' redd' xjs.

Robert ap Edward Treuor Joh'es ap Hoell et dauid ap Gr' Rob' vnu' tost' 2 acr' d' terr' arr' et tres rod' past' in Wrexham vaur vn' tent'm et 10 acr' past' ac vn' al' tent'm et 5 selion' terr' escaet' in Wrexham vaur redd' xvij. vjd. p' cop'.

Robertus ap John ap Madocke 11 seliones p' estim' 6 acr' terr' et pastur' in co'ibus campis redd' vjs. vij.

Joh'es Breerton gen' 2 ten'ta et 2 gard' cont' d' acr' & xixd.

Joh'es ap d'd ap Howell vnu' tent'm in Wrexham vichan et vn' acr' in vn' clo' cum gard' redd' ijs. iiij.

Idem Joh'es vn' al' mess' in bor' p'te Cemiter' & ijs. nu'c ijs. iiij. vt die.

Will'us ap d'd ap Jer' vn' moram et duas past' terr' in orien' p'te eccl'ie vocat' wringler vaur p' estim' 3 acr' prat' et 3 acr' mor' redd' xxiijs. vij.

Yale Regl'ia ad Voluntatem.

Tudder ap Rees 3 p'cell' terr' in villa de Attkymb p' estim' 10 acr' past' et subboss' redd' vjs. vij.

Jen'n ap John vachan vnu' tent'm 3 cla' adiac' in villa de Kymbo cont' 8 acr' past' redd' vijs.

Pys ap John Wynn 3 acr' terr' escaet' et d' acr' prat' iac' in villa de llyskyll redd' vjs. vij.

Joh'es ap d'd ap Gr. ap Ithell vn' acr' past' iac' in villa de Coydrowgh iux'a montem ib'm p' redd' xvd.

Dauid ap Gr. lloid 2 ten'ta et 2 cla' p' estim' 16 acr' et d' ac' p'te redd' vjs. vij.

Gruff. ap Hoell ap Folling vn' pastur' et d' acr' prat' in villa de Kymo redd' xij.

Edw. ap Hoell 2 cla' terr' p' estim' 4 acr' escaet' in Chwytheryn redd' ijs. reddere soleb't iijs.

Rogerus ap John Wynn 4 acr' de terr' de escaet' in villa de Bryneglosse in 3 per' de terr' voc' Tyvether ygen Sat's redd' ijs. iiij. olim xivd.

Eglosegle ad Voluntatem.

Jo' v' Kat'nia ap deiciss' vn' cl'm voc' place Iollen in vill' de Escluse cont' 4 acr' pastur' redd' iijs.

Robertus ap Edw. Treuor vn' p'cell' terr' cum dom' edific' et 2 orts adiac' cont' 4 acr' in villa de Broughton redd' ijs. iijd. cop.

Robertus ap Jo. ap ll'n vn' acr' ter' iac' in loco voc' Gauell vocat' Olde Aker redd' xxd. ob.

Esclusham ad Voluntatem.

Rob. ap d'd ap Gr. ap Johan vn' p'cell' terr' voc' y Kay iac' jux'a mont' voc' Glasfree cont' 20 acr' & ijs. cop.

Joh'es Griff' et Thomas Powell de Brimbo tenent in Cop'imir vn' p'cell' terr' & d'd ap Ken' in villa de Brymbo redd' ijs. vjd. ac vn' al' p'cell' terr' ib'm & Jor' Sair redd' vs. vn' al' p'cell' & Jor' ap Jee'm & ijs. xd.

Vn' al' p'cell' & hona ap p' & xd. ob.

Vn' al' p'cell' & dauid lloid redd' ijs. ivd.

Vn' p'cell' & ll'n Go' ap d'd ap Ken' vizt. d' p'tem mor' voc' y werne duy redd' ijs. viijd.

Vn' al' p'cell' terr' & Jor' ap Eign' in ead'm redd' ixd. 7 acr' 1 rod' terr' & Atha ap hoell' redd' ijs. xd. ob.

Vn' al' acr' terr' & Eign' ap Grono redd' xvijd.

Vn' al' p'cell' terr' & Jero' ap hona ib'm redd' iiijd.

6 acr' terr' voc' Codhey Eon' & ll'm Go' redd' ijs.

Vn' al' p'cell' & Keyed ap Medd' redd' xvd.

4 acr' & Eign' Go' redd' ijs.

Vn' al' p'cell' escaet' & Citha vichan redd' xijd.

Sex selion' terr' escaet' & ll'yn ap Talgarth & vijs. iiijd.

Vn' p'cell' escaet' & Wm. Smale et Alcocke redd' ixs. vjd.

19 selion' escaet' & madock ap ll'en redd' xjs. iiijd.

8 selion' & Jo' ap Eign' redd'

D'd ap d'd 2 ten'ta in villa Brymbo et 8 sepa'l' cla' p' estim' 16 acr' past' et 2 acr' prat' & xxvijs. jd. cop.

Will'us ap Madock ap ll'en gen' vn' mess' et vn' cl'm iac' in villa de Brymbo cum subbose' iux'a terr' Jo. Apleston ex' vn' et mount' ib'm ex austr' voc' Karde glichm'a cont' d' acr' redd' ijs. iiijd.

Dauid ap Howell' ap Jerm' ap yollyn tenet ib'm vn' ten't' et vn' cl'm past' p' estim' 2 acr' terr' in Esclusham iux'a mont' ib'm redd' ijs. iiijd.

Gr. ap Robt. vnu' orren' cum tribus cl'is adiac' in Esclusham inter terr' Rob'ti Wynn ex austr' et terr' hoell' ap Jerm' ap Hoell' ex'a bor' et terr' lib' tenur' ip'ius Gr. ex or' et terr' d'd ap d'd ex'a alta per estim' 10 acr' terr' arr' redd' iijs. vjd.

Ed'rus ap Will'm ap John duo ten't' duo sep'al' cla' in villa de Bersham iux'a mont' ib'm cont' 3 acr' terr' & in tenur' Gruff' ap d'd ap Gr' & ijs. vjd. cop.

Dauid ap Robert lloid et Agnes Gruff' vx' eius 4 cla' pastur' subbose' Coopt' voc' Agowbonys per estim' 12 acr' redd' xxijs. iiijd.

Joh'es ap Randall ap John' vn' tent'm voc' playes y Colemendy et Tyer y

¹ John ab Randle ab John of Plás Madog. (V. pedigree.)

Kyneston in villa de xpioneth ken' per estim' xvj acr' past' & xvijs. ijd. ob. cop.

Joh'es Treneur vnu' tent'm vn' clam' terr' in villa de Brymbo cont' 4 acr' terr' arr' redd' iijs.

Gruff' ap Madocke vn' mess' et 6 cla' terr' escaet' cont' 24 acr' et vnu' acr' prat' voc' Tyrmavige in villa xpioneth Kynryge redd' xijd.

D'd ap Edw. vn' mess' et vn' croft ac pom' cont' 2 acr' terr' in villa de xpioneth kynryge redd' xijd.

Hugo ap John vn' mess' in villa xpioneth Kynrige cui p'tin' 3 cla' terr' cont' 2 acr' redd' xijd. ob.

Gruff' ap ll'en ap howell vn' cl'm pastur' cont' 2 acr' voc' playes Iolley n redd' iijs.

Edward ap Madock ap d'd vn' tent'm et acr' in villat' de Moreton et Esclusham redd'

Pickhill et Sestwicke ad Voluntatem.

Edwarde ap Madocke ap Jeer'n ap Richard et Elizens eius frater vnu' tent'm et 2 cla' cum pomar' per estimar' 4 acr' et 7 le' butts per estim' 2 acr' redd' vijs. jd.

Vnu' cl'm et 4 butts cont' 5 acr' voc' Henred ysa & Eliz. fford redd' xxd.

Gruff. ap Edw. vnu' mesuag' et 4 cla' per estim' et 6 butts i acr' 8 redd' vijs. vd.

Cobham Almer ad Voluntatem.—The Manor of Burton.

Joh'es Rodon gen' vj acr' pastur' in villa de Grefford redd' iis. cop.

Joh'es ap d'd ap John tenet ib'm per redd' vijs.

Cobham Iscoyde ad Voluntatem in Holte.

Edw. ap Howell 3 acr' terr' arr' in loco vocat' Alingdon in vno cl'o redd' ijs.

Joh'es Roydon 9 acr' pastur' vocat' le Gethley & xxvjs. viijd. et 4 acr' vocat' Byston redd' iijs. & 4 sup' Jo. Rob. et Jo. ap Gr. in Iscoïd.

Hewlington ad Voluntatem in Holte.

Will'us Smith 2 cla' terr' arr' et past' continen' 6 acr' redd' viijs. iijd.

Joh'es Roydon Sen' 8 acr' pastur' et 1 acr' prati voc' sixe acres enyon' croft dye & Bowmead & xjs.

Thomas Edgeworth vnu' cl'm pastur' continen' ij acr' vn' rod' vocat' Conynges land redd' iijs. vjd.

Iscoyde ad Voluntatem.

Ric'us ap d'd vnu' ten't'm ac vnu' cl'm ac 10 acr' in dutton dyna redd' viijs. iiijd. et d'no p'na cla' iux'a viam ducent' versus Wrexham cont' 3 acr' et 1 rod' past' & ijs. ijd.

Hugo ap Griffith vnu' tost' et vnu' cl'm past' cont' 4 acr' voc' Kai John ap ll'en ac' vn' acr' past' adiac' redd' ijs. iiijd.

Will'us ap John vn' p'cell' terr' in sep'alit' voc' Threaker cont' 3 acr' d' terr' arr' redd' ijs. ac etiam vn' al' cl'm voc' Pewstyn cont' 4 acr' 3 rods redd' ijs. vd. et pec' prati cont' 8 acr' in Colston redd' xxiij.

Robert ap d'd ap Richard duas clausse in sep'alit' cum vno domo de nouo edificat' cont' 7 acr' in villa Sutton ac vn' acr' prati ib'm ac 2 acr' terr' arr' in Dutto' dyna in vno cl'o redd' vijs. vijd. ob.

Hugh ap Thomas ap d'd ap Richard vnu' domu' de nouo edificat' ac vn'

cl'm cont' 5 acr' terr' arr' vocat' Wynfeild ac al' cont' 3 acr' ac vnu' pec' et vnu' butt' prati in villa de Sutton et Dutton dyva cont' d' acr' redd' vijs. vijd. ob.

Will'us ap d'd ap Richard vnu' domu' do nouo edificat' et tria cla' pastur' cont' 8 acr' terr' arr' et pastur' in Dutton redd' vijs. vijd. ob.

Joh'es Roydon Jun'r 6 acr' terr' ib'm in 2 p'cells in Akre Werwicke redd' iijs. 2 ac' in al' pec' voc' Ray & xijd.

Ric'us ap Jenkin 3 cla' cont' 6 acr' iux'a fraus & ixs. cop.

Joh'es ap Hugh Gr. xxjd.

John ap Jen'n ap d'd vs.

Pers' Smith ijs. iijd.

John ap Richard ap Edw. 5 butts ib'm cont' 8 acr' in dolwerneth Checocke redd' iijs. ob.

Agnes ap Jo. ap Medd' 2 acr' et 2 rods' terr' et d'd ap Jo' in villa de Cacca dutton redd' xvijd. p' cop' quousq'.

Eadem Agnes duas p'uas clause past' in villa de Cacca dutton cont' 12 acr' et vn' p'ua p'cell' prat' adiac' cont' d' acr' et 1 rod' redd' xvjs.

Robert ap Edw. Treforth 8 acr' terr' vnde 3 et d' sunt p't' et res'us arr' in dutton y Vrayne redd' xxjs. vd. per cop' Hen. 7 in qua reseruati nisi xvjs.

Dauid lloid ap m'ed' vnu' tent'm et 3 cla' terr' in xpioneth ken cont' vij acr' redd' iijs. iijd.

d'd ap M'ed' ap Gr' vnu' mess' et 2 cla' in Dinnille cont' 4 acr' redd' iis. vjd.

Joh'es ap d'd Go' vnu' mess' 3 cla' in Ruabon cont' 2 acr' redd' xvjd.

Eden ap d'd ap Eiden vnu' tent'm 2 cla' et p'cell' iac' in Dinnille cont' 7 acr' terr' et d' prat' redd' iijs. viijd.

Robert ap Madoc ap d'd ap Jollyn 1 acr' terr' in Ruiton redd' viijd.

D'd ap Jeen'n ap John vnu' cl'm past' voc' Glyn' Go' p' est' 2 acr' redd' ijs.

Edw. ap Jeen'n ap Hoell d' acr' terr' voc' Rarthvaip & iijd. Pendriste quis tenet et quomodo.

Burton ad Voluntatem.

D'd ap Howell vnu' tent'm de nouo edificat' redd' iijs. ixd. 18 selion' terr' p' estim' d' acr' in villa de Gresford p' cop'.

Idem d'd ap Hoell diu'sse terr' escaet' ib'm viz. 18 selion' terr' p' est' 1 acr' d' redd' xvijd.

Petrus Pilston gen' vnu' cl'm vj acr' escaet' voc' Lett land in villa de Gresford redd' vs. ixd.

Will'us Roydon vnu' cl'm p'te in Huntley 3 acr' terr' arr' et 8 al' p'cell' terr' p' estim' 5 acr' redd' ixs.

Joh'es Almer ar' vn' rod' terr' in Allington escaet' & vjd.

Will'us Allington vn' p'na p'cell' terr' in Alington & vjd. et terciam p'tem vnus acr' p'ti & Jo. decka & vjd.

Joh'es ap Edw. ap Jollyn 2 cla' ar' in Allington p' estim' 5 acr' past' et vn' acr' p'ti in Gwergloth Hukinge redd' ixs. vjd.

Edw. ap Gruff. ap Edw. vnu' tent'm et in noss' 6 cla' cont' 8 acr' terr' ar' et 2 acr' p'ti in Alington & xxvs.

Howell ap Gr. ap Edw. vnu' tent'm 10 acr' terr' in villa de Gwersilt redd' vijs. iijd.

Idem Howell 4 acr' et 1 rod' de terr' in werselt & iijs. vd.

Rob. ap d'd vnu' tent'm vn' cl'm 4 ac' et vn' mora de acr' in Allington redd' vijs. viijd.

Edw. Madock 2 cla' in Alington 8 acr' terr' et acr' p'ati redd' viijs. ixd. ob.
 Will'us ap Madock 2 cla' terr' 4 acr' in Alington et acr' p'ati redd' ixs.
 Joh'es ap Edw. ap Jollyn vn' p'cell' vast' d' ac' in Alington & iiijd.
 Joh'es Rodon' gen' duo ten'ta cum 6 clauss' 10 acr' past' & vjs. per annu'
 et 6 acr' terr' voc' Ackayre xiijs. et vn' ac' d' past' iac' ib'm de terr' sert'
 redd' iijs.

Gr. ap Madock ap Hoell vn' mess' 4 cla' 22 ac' in llay & xjs. ijd.

David ap John ap Jenkin vn' tent'm et 7 acr' terr' arr' et 1 acr' prati redd'
 xvjs. iiijd.

Ric'us ap Ric' ap Howell vn' mess' 9 acr' et d' rods' in villa de Gwersilt
 redd' ixs. ijd.

Madoc ap Gr. vn' tent'm 3 cla' cont' 4 acr' et 8 in wershelt & iijs. xd.

Madoc ap d'd vn' mess' 4 cla' terr' cont' 6 acr' et iijs. ixd.

ll'en ap Robt. ap Jono vn' mess' 5 cla' cont' 10 acr' in villa de Wershull.

D'd ap ll'en ap Hoell vn' mess' ij acr' pastur' redd' ijs.

Joh'es ap Gr. ap ll'en duo cla' terr' et vn' moro 2 ac' et 2 acr' more in ham-
 let de llay redd' vs. jd.

Hoell ap John vachan vnu' tent'm 5 cla' 24 acr' past' in hamlet.

Jo. ap Will'us ap Jollyn tenet ib'm vn' mess' 5 cla' 6 acr' arr' et pastur'
 redd' viijs. vd. ob.

Edw. Puleston 3 acr' terr' escaet' in Kay manor in Allington redd' iijs. ijd.
 Lodouicus ap Rob. ap d'd ap Gr. vnu' mess' 6 cla' 10 acr' in Wershulte
 redd' xiijs. iiijd.

Joh'es ap M'ed' vnu' cl'm past' 6 acr' in Alington et vn' acr' ib'm redd' xvs.

Jo. Almer gen' 3 p'cell' more 3 acr' d' terr' & vjs. vn' rod' terr' in Kilworth
 bleddyn r' xd. et vn' rod' d¹ issa redd' xvijd. quart' p'tem vnus rod'
 terr' escaet' & madock ap d'd redd' ijd. et piscarium aque de dee viz. inter
 Bowbridge et Rydy Ithell bridge r'dd' xijd.

Edw. Almer vjs.

Edw. Puleston ijs. iiijd.

Edw. Almer xijd.

Idem Jo. Almer vnu' pastur' in Allington redd' iijs. et vnu' p'cell' & Ithell
 ap d'd ap Ithell redd' iijs. et 3 p'cell's terr' ar' redd' xvd. olim xjs. iiijd.

Joh'es Trefor et Jenkin ap Will'm vnu' ten't'm 6 cla' in Alington cont' vij
 acr' terr' et 1 acr' prat' redd' xvijjs. ijd. ob.

Habitantes ville de Burton tenent ib'm de terr' escaet' voc' Tyr Madoc
 Hayen d' acr' terr' satis cognit tamen dicunt quod tenent vlt'a ad quant' 10
 acr' resus inde iac' iux'a terr' Rogeri Puleston mil' in hamlet de llay
 redd' ijs.

Habitantes ville de Wershulte vnu' pec' vast' vocat' Aker Flintshire iac'
 ib'm cont' d' acr' terr' redd' xvd.

D'd ap John ab Rob. 3 acr' escaet' in Gresford redd' ijs.

D'd ap Gr. et Madoc ap Rob. 2 acr' terr' escaet' r' ijs. iiijd.

Hugo Pirkett 2 acr' terr' escaet' ib'm redd' ijs. iiijd.

Joh'es Myringe vn' acr' terr' escaet' in Gresford r' xiiijd.

Will'us Boras 3 rods' terr' escaet' ib'm redd' ixd.

Thomas Bowlet 3 acr' terr' ib'm redd' ijs. ijd. rector de Gresford.

Ric'us Langford vnu' mess' 2 cla' 4 acr' past' et ar' in Gresford redd'
 xvijd. et 3 p'cell' terr' 2 acr' in Alington redd' ijs. vd.

¹ A blank in the original.

Dinuille p'posit' ad Voluntatem.

Dauid ap Jo. ap Jeen'n ap dd' duy 2 acr' prat' de terr' nat' in xpioneth vichan redd' ijs. viij*d*.

Rob. ap Jo. ap d'd ap Richard 3 cla' et diu'sse pec' terr' in Dinuille cont' 21 acr' terr' nat' r' xvs. j*d*. cop.

D'd ap Rob. ap Ady 4 acr' terr' in dinuille r' vs. viij*d*.

Hoell ap Jo. iij*s*. vj*d*.

Martin Bromfield ijs. ij*d*.¹

Joh'es Browghton 7 cla' terr' cont' 3 acr' ib'm ix*s*. x*d*. viz. viij*s*. vj*d*. pro terr' escaet' et xvj*d*. p' nat' terr' p' cop.

Idem Jo. Broughton 5 acr' terr' sert' r' iiij*s*. ix*d*.

Regnaldus ap Jo. vn' cla' terr' iux' p'ce' de Dinville cont' 3 acr' pastur' redd' ijs. viij*d*.

Jen' Go' ap Jo. Tudder 3 cla' et p'cell' terr' in villa xpioneth vichan 6 acr' terr' et pastur' redd' vs. iiij*d*. vizt. xiiij*d*. ballio escaet' et iiij*s*. ij*d*. ballio preposit' de terr' nat'.

Rob. ap Jo. ap ll'en ap Ady t' ib'm vn' acr' in clo' sep'al redd' viij*d*.

Dauid ap Medd' ap Gruff' vnu' sep'al' cl'm 3 acr' terr' nat' ib'm redd' iij*s*. iiij*d*.

Jo. ap d'd ap Morgan et Hu' ap d'd ap Morgan nat' d'ni R's vnu' mess' vnu' cl'm terr' cont' 5 acr' viz. 4 acr' sert' et 1 acr' nat' redd' iiij*s*. vj*d*. vizt. Balino escaet' iij*s*. xj*d*. et nat' Balli'o preposit' ib'm viij*d*.

Edr' ap d'd ap Jen'n ap Hova 4 cla' terr' in expioneth vachan de terr' & Jo. ap Rob. ap Madoc ap d'd nat' r' vs. vj*d*.

Edw. ap d'd xxiij*d*.

Jo. ap Aden xxijs.

The whole is set downe xjs. vj*d*.

Idem Ed'rus ib'm 3 acr' terr' sert' voc' Bran y pours iac' in villa expioneth vaghan redd' ijs.

Margaret v' madoek vnu' tent'm 4 cla' terr' cont' 2 acr' iac' in villa xpioneth vaghan redd' ijs. x*d*.

Will'us ap d'd ap Pillyn et Jo. ap Will'm John vn' mess 3 cla' p' estim' 7 acr' redd' xijs. viij*d*. de quibus redd' ballio ex vjs. ij*d*.

Rob. ap d'd ap Gr. vnu' mess' et 2 cla' terr' escaet' in villa expioneth vaghan p' estim' 7 acr' past' redd' viijs. iiij*d*. et vnu' rod' terr' in dinuille preposit' redd' ij*d*.

Elizabeth ap John ap M'edd et Margaret ap d'd ap Tudder soror eius vnu' cl'm past' p' est' 21 acr' in xpioneth vichan et dinuille de terr' & Gr' ap Ien'n ap Hona r' vjs. j*d*. cop.

Joh'es ap Mathe ap d'd ap Gr. vnu' mess' et 6 cla' terr' cont' 24 acr' terr' nat' et vn' acr' p'te ib'm redd' xxvijs. ij*d*. vizt. pro d'e'a ac terr' iij*s*. cop.

Ric'us ap Jo. vnu' tent'm 5 cla' terr' sert' p' est' xv acr' terr' escaet' redd' vijs.

Edw. ap Howell ap Edw. vnu' mess' 4 p'cell' terr' ib'm p' estim' 15 acr' terr' escaet' in villa expioneth vachan redd' vijs.

¹ Martin Bromfield, of Bryn y Wiwer, was the eldest son of Galfridus or Geoffrey Bromfield of that place, one of the gentlemen of the bedchamber to Henry VIII, who was made Ranger for life of the "Little Park," in the lordship of Chirk, on the 10th April, 30th Henry VII. (Patent Rolls.)

Edw. ap M^{dd} ap ll'en vn' acr' terr' nat' in xpioneth vachan redd' xiiij.
 D'd lloid ap Jo. ap Edw. vnu' mess' 4 cla' terr' p' est 40 acr' terr' et 2 acr'
 p'ti in xpioneth vachan & de terr' hoell ap Bady ap Houa ap Molde nat' redd'
 xixs. cum vjd. inc'ro cop.

Moreton Anglicorum ad Voluntate'.

Gruff. ap John¹ vnu' tent'm 20 acr' terr' arr' in villa de Moreton ac vnu'
 gard' cont' 1 rod' redd' xviijs. vd.

Morgan ap d'd ap Grono vnu' tent'm de nouo edificat' 2 cla' terr' 10 acr'
 past' redd' vijs. ix^d. cop.

Joh'es ap Thomas vnu' tent'm 4 acr' terr' arr' et d' acr' prati in Moreton
 redd' vjs. viij^d.

Robt. ap Will'm ap John vnu' mess' 2 cla' 6 acr' terr' arr' et 4 acr' prat'
 redd' xiijs. xd.

D'd ap Jen'n ap Jo. vnu' mess' 3 acr' past' et 1 acr' prat' in villa dinuille
 redd' iijs. iiiij^d. cop.

Jeen'n ap John Tuddor vnu' tent'm in Moreton 2 cla' 4 acr' pastur' redd'
 iijs. xd.

Joh'es Sonlley Jun. vn' cl'm pastur' cum gard' p' estim' 3 acr' in villa de
 Moreton redd' ijs. xd.

D'd ap Madoc ap Robt. cert' terr' iac' in Moreton & in tenur' Ricei ap Jo.
 ll'en cont' 40 acr' past' voc' Tir Rese redd' xxijs. et 5 acr' terr' et 1 acr' prati
 vocat' Tir ve redd' iiijs. viij^d. cop'. Et vnu' mess' 4 acr' pastur' voc' Tir Gr'
 r' vs. jd. ob. et d' acr' p'ati austr' p'te campi voc' Tir y vess' redd' vjd.

Robertus ap Jo. ap Jen'n ap ll'enn vn' acr' terr' sert' voc' Aker Halogg
 redd' xd.

Joh'es ap ll'en ap Ady 5 cla' past' 15 acr' redd' vjs. xd.

Elenor v' d'd 2 mess' cum gard' in Moreton redd' vd.

Kenricke ap Jen'n d' ac' de vast' redd' ijd.

Bedwall ad Voluntatem.

Jryon Granstone 2 ten'ta 8 cla' 16 acr' terr' arr' et past' et d' acr' prati in
 Bedwall redd' xiijs. vjd.

D'd ap Jo. ap Jenkin vnu' mess' 5 cla' 14 acr' terr' adiac' in Bedwall redd'
 xlvs. vd. ob.

Solebat redd' 10 E. 4 lxxvijs. iiiij^d.

Elizens ap Richard vn' cl'm past' in villa m'chrohyall redd' ijs.

Jo. Crewe ap ll'en vnu' tent'm 25 acr' terr' et pastur' in Bedwall redd' xxvs.
 cop.

Engharad v' d'd ap Jeen'n ap ll'en vnu' tent'm 2 cla' terr' 4 acr' redd' iis. ijd.

Engharad wen cert' terr' voc' Tyr danyell 16 acr' in Bedwall redd' xjs. vjd.
 de ant' redd' sol' xvijs.

¹ Gruffydd ab John ab David, of Cae Cyriog, descended from Cynwrig ab Rhiwallon. *Ermine*, a lion rampant *sable*. (V. pedigree.)

WILL OF DAVID AP MEURIC VYCHAN.

DAVID AP MEURIC VYCHAN of Nanney (now Nannau) was the representative, in his day, of probably the greatest family in the county of Merioneth; that alone of Vaughan of Cors y Gedol may have equalled it. He was grandson to Howel Sele of Nanney (see notes to Sir Walter Scott's *Marmion*, 8vo edition, Edinburgh, vol. vii, p. 396), and is now represented by a family which long and deservedly occupied the highest position in the above mentioned county, the Vaughans of Nannau, Hengwrt, and Râg.

This will is a remarkable instance of to how considerable an extent payments other than pecuniary ones were the custom in Wales in the fifteenth century. It would be an interesting inquiry what these *custodes* of the testator's cattle were. May they not have been occupying tenants upon his estates, to whom were entrusted the charge of his *beasts* upon certain specified conditions?

Since the above was written, the following passage relating to the inhabitants of Dolgelly, so late as 1799, in Wigstead's *Tour in Wales*, printed in that year, has been pointed out to me by a friend: "The value of money has been but lately at all known amongst them."

1872.

W. W. E. W.

"In dei nomine Amen xvij^{mo} die mensis Septembris anno domini millesimo quadringentesimo nonagesimo quinto, Ego dauit ap Mevruc Vechan, compos mentis, integre ac sane memorie, Infirmus tamen ac debilis in corpore mortem inde in minire suspicando corporalem, Condo testamentum hunc modum. In primis lego animam meam deo omnipotenti, beate Marie intemerate Virgini, matri sue, ac omnibus sanctis, angelis, & archangelis eius, corpus quoque meum ad sepeliendum in monasterio beate marie virginis de Kymmer. Item lego Abbati & conventui de Kymmer pro decimis oblitis xij^s. iiij^d. Item lego domino John ap Howel ap Ethel curato meo xij^s. iiij^d. Item lego fabrice ecclesie de llanvachraith vjs. viij^d. Item lego fabrice monasterii de Kymmer xs. Item lego fabrice ecclesie beate Marie uirginis de Dolgelle quatuor nobilia. Item lego fratribus de Bangoria xs. Item lego fratribus de llan vais xs. Item lego vjs. viij^d. ad vitrandum fenestrum in hospitale Sancti Johannis baptiste Goanes. Item lego xli. ad celebrandum¹ per duos annos pro salute anime mee et omnium fidelium defunctorum. Item lego viijs. ad celebrandum duo trigentalia pro anima mea & omnium proauiorum fidelium. Item lego vjs. viij^d. ad reparacionem pontis de Edyrn'. Item lego Ieuan ap Rynallt quatuor marcas. Item lego Engharad filie mee tota grana mea existentia in orio meo, & quinque marcas in pecuniis ad soluenda debita. Item lego ille Engharad omnes bestias meas existentes in custodia quorundam david lloyd ap Ieuan ap llewelyn ap Kadogan, & llewelyn bach, & hoc ad dotandam illam si vixerit & maritata fuerit secundum consilium amicorum & consanguinorum² (*sic*); sin autem illas bestias relinquo Howel filio meo, & sic de omnibus aliis filiabus meis. Item

¹ Query, an omission here?

² She was married to John ap Rees ap Griffith of Peniarth.

lego Elen lloyd filie mee lx'ta bestias que sunt in custodia Robart ap Mar-
edudd. Item quinque bestias existentes in custodia cuiusdam Elen verch
Robert ap david sub condicione ut supra. Item lego Katrine filie mee xlvij
bestias que sunt in custodia Robart ap Meredudd ap david, & sex bestias
que sunt apud howel ap david ap hew. Item decem bestias que sunt in cus-
todia howel ap dyo ap Ieuan ap Ethel. Item xvj bestias que sunt in custo-
dia Goenhoyar verch Ieuan ap Guttyn, quoad dotandum illam sub condici-
one in supremum dictum est. Item lego Marie filie mee xl bestias que sunt
in custodia Ieuan ap david ap Ieuan Goch. Item lego Elysabet filie mee
xvj bestias que sunt in custodia Gruffith ap Ener ap Howel. Item tres
bestias que sunt in custodia Guttyn koch. Item quatuor bestias que sunt
in custodia david ap llewelyn ap atha. Item lego Lowre filie mee xvj bestias
que sunt in custodia Guttonyn ap Ieuan bul. Residuum uero omnium bono-
rum meorum superius non legatorum, tam mobiliu[m] quam immobiliu[m], do
et lego howel ap david filio meo, qui (sic) ordino facio & constituo meum
verum executorem ut ipse gratia spiritus sancti inspiratus disponat et ordi-
nat pro salute anime mee & omnium defunctorum fidelium, prout ille melius
videbit in x'o (Christo). Item volo & ordino ac constituo howel Vachan ap
Howel ap Gruffith ap Jankyn Tutorein filii mei, & superuisorem ac defenso-
rem testamenti mei. Hiis testibus, Magistro Iodouico Glyn' Rectore' de
Doigelle, domino Johanne ap howel ap Ethel, dauid ap howel ap Gruffith ap
Jankyn, cum multis, die mense & anno supradictis.

"Et ego Iudouicus Glyn, in decretis Baccalarius, officialis domini archidi-
aconi Myrioneth, hoc presens testamentum vidi probauit ac insinuauit, & ad
eius executionem, executorem in eo relictum liberaliter admisi: in rei testi-
monium sigillum officii nostri presentibus apposui, vicesimo die mensis Sep-
tembris Anno domini M'ciii^o nonagesimo quarto."¹

L. S., of which little is left.

DENBIGH RECEIPTS.

Extracted from Harl. 128, fo. 37.

Valor Benefic' in Wallia.

Denbighe Receytes. Com' Denbighe viz:

Rector et Decim' xc. Infra Offic' Joh'is Osborne Auditoris Joh'is Salys-
bury mi' Receptoris.

NORTHWALL'.

Comitat' Denbig'h'.—Valor om' & sing'lar' rector' eccl'ia' xa' oblacion' pen-
cion' porcion' ac al' consil' in com' pred' on'at in reueno' Regie Ma' cum vni-
uersis & singulis suis deduccio[n]e & reprisas' p'ut inferius p'tic'lar' p' infra
offic' Joh'is Osborne Aud' et Joh'is Salysbury Mi' Recept'.

Terr' & possession' nup' Monaster de Valle Crux:

Rector de Chirke in tenur' Joh'is Edwards p' annu' xli. Rector' de Wrex-
hame in tenur' Will'mi Pycheringe p' annu' lii. Rector' de Ryvabon in tenur'
d'ci Will'mi p' annu' xxixli. xvjs. viijd. Rector' de llangollen in tenur' d'ci

¹ There must be some mistake in the date of the will or of the probate.
The former is dated later than the latter.